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MONEYED MEN CALL ALL AT NIGHT ON PRESIDENT

Pierpont Morgan and Other Big Capitalists at the White House.

PRETEND IT WAS ONLY CALL TO PAY RESPECTS

But Gossip Has It That the Money Bags Are Dissatisfied with the Methods of Roosevelt, and Will Hold Him Down.

Washington, February 23.—(Special.)—All Washington is discussing a mysterious visit to the white house last night of J. Pierpont Morgan and a lot of big capitalists. It is announced that the call had no political or business significance, but that these gentlemen had simply come to Washington to attend a dinner given by Senator Depew and had dropped over to the white house to pay their respects.

The fact, however, that this visit comes right on the heels of the announcement of the proposed test of the Northern Securities merger is regarded as something more than a mere coincidence. On Friday George W. Perkins, of the Morgan firm, came over to Washington and had a talk with Attorney General Knox about the suit which the government is preparing to bring, and right after this talk these capitalists find it convenient to eat one of Senator Depew's dinners. Among those here were John D. Rockefeller, Clement A. Griscom, Charles Steele, also of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a number of others well known in the highest financial circles of New York.

Some of these men are quoted as strongly criticising the president's action in announcing the proposed suit without giving any intimation that it was coming, though none will discuss their visit for publication. They think President Roosevelt came very near precipitating a panic by what they consider his unthoughted haste in making the announcement he has, and among themselves they do not hesitate to use pretty strong language in expressing their opinions.

It is a part of the gossip that some of these gentlemen gave the impression during their talk with Roosevelt of their dissatisfaction with his methods, and that the whole purpose of the visit was to exert influence upon him to hold him down in the future.

Chinese Trade Market.

It should be of interest to manufacturers of proprietary articles who are now doing business in the Flowery Kingdom, as well as with others who contemplate opening up trade relations with China, that owing to the efforts of our consul general, Hon. John Goodnow, at Shanghai, and his zeal in guarding the interests of American traders, those who have valuable properties in brands and trade marks may receive in Chinese courts much the same protection from imitations of their marks as they enjoy under our own laws.

China has never, up to within a few months, recognized the right of a manufacturer to the sole ownership and control of a trade mark, even when registered in a foreign consulate; the result of this has been a manufacturer having made a trade mark popular with the Chinese has been subjected to no end of trouble, annoyance and expenses to keep his brand from being imitated by unscrupulous natives, the manufacturer having no other recourse to protect himself than to bribe or frighten the offenders, seldom accomplishing any lasting good results, in many sections of the country his brand being utterly destroyed. All this has now been changed.

After several years of persistent work, Mr. Goodnow has at last succeeded in obtaining from three of the most powerful viceroys, who administer the law over the greater part of north China, proclamations prohibiting the imitation of the trade marks of one of our leading manufacturer's goods. Simple as this statement may sound, it is a long step toward an international trade mark and copyright law with China, and Mr. Goodnow's work in obtaining this important concession shows diplomacy, skill and tact of the highest quality. There is probably no country where the courts as well as the people respect precedent more than in China. These proclamations being accepted by the Chinese in the same spirit as a supreme court decision would be in the United States, and while these edicts have been issued solely for the protection of one manufacturer, the fact remains that in recognizing the rights of one, the rights of all manufacturers must be protected by the same proclamations, and our business men who have property rights in trade marks in China, when their marks are registered in the consulate in Shanghai have reason to fear less today than ever before that their brands will be pirated. They have recourse now to law.

It should be not only satisfying to the American people to know that their business interests are guarded so well, but that it remained for Consul General Goodnow, an American citizen, to lay the foundation for security of trade mark rights in China, while the consular representatives of other governments seem to have been either unable to accomplish such a victory or have been sleeping.

Minute Men and Indians.

Guthrie, Okla., February 23.—Squads of minute men have been ordered to Wewoka to protect the town from the fiendish Snake Indians. The squads are on guard alternately after night and runners are sent in all directions from the station on the lookout for the hostile Indians. The stores have supplied all able-bodied citizens with rifles and shot guns.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO PRINCE HENRY

PRINCE HENRY, OF PRUSSIA.
Representative of the Emperor of Germany, Who Arrived at New York Yesterday Morning.

Ships and Forts Fire Salutes as the Kronprinz Passes Up the Harbor to the City--Prince Visits American Officers.

New York, February 23.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American built yacht, reached New York today and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of twenty-one guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor reechoed the sentiment, there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

The genius of Marconi reaching out from the storm-swept coast had definitely located the belated liner and made certain the hour that she would reach Sandy Hook. There was a curtain off the hook early this morning, and it was after 9 o'clock before the watchers caught the shadowy outlines of the cautiously approaching liner.

THEY RECOGNIZED EACH OTHER AND SALUTED

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron and honorary aid to the prince, left the flagship Illinois at 9:40 o'clock in the naval tug Nina. With him were Captain G. A. Converse, his chief of staff; Flag Lieutenant Frederick Chapin, Ensign Frank T. Evans, aide, and Captain Reburn-Haschwitz, naval attache at the Washington embassy of the Germany government. Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniform, stood on the bridge of the liner. As the naval tug drew nearer to the side of the steamship Prince Henry and Admiral Evans caught sight of each other and exchanged informal salutes. As the two vessels with a flotilla of tugs and official craft moved in past Fort Wadsworth the first of the salutes of twenty-one guns was fired. As the first gun sounded the Prince advanced to the end of the bridge of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and stood at attention. As he passed the big American flag floating over the fortifications he touched his cap in salute, and the members of his suite did likewise. The flag at the jackstaff of the Kronprinz was dipped and the German naval band accompanying the prince played "The Star Spangled Banner." The guns of Fort Wadsworth were not silent before those across the narrows at Fort Hamilton boomed out their salute. Then the Kronprinz was stopped and Admiral Evans and his staff boarded her.

ADMIRAL EVANS AND THE PRINCE SHAKE HANDS

Admiral Evans was escorted forward, and the prince came forward and, taking the hand of the naval officer, shook it warmly.

"I am very glad to see you, sir," said the admiral. "Everybody in the United States is waiting to welcome you. It is my pleasure, sir, to formally greet you in their behalf."

"I thank you, sir, and through the president of your country," responded the prince. "I am very glad to be here on this splendid day. The emperor directed me to convey his compliments to you, admiral, and I do so with very great pleasure."

Admiral Evans expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of the emperor. He presented the members of his staff, and the prince gave each a hearty handshake and a cordial word. The prince smiled when he faced the newspaper writers who are to accompany him on his tour, and, after their presentation, said he was quite sure that their relations would be very happy.

At 10:50 o'clock the liner was abreast of the special squadron off Tompkinsville. The German standard was run to the foretop of the Kronprinz, and its appearance gave signal to the American fleet to salute. The San Francisco, Cincinnati, Olympia and Illinois lay in perfect alignment in the order named, and made an attractive picture with their crews manning sides, turrets and tops. They raised the German naval standard and then opened blank fire. The prince stood at attention on the bridge, and back of him were Admiral Evans and his staff and the numerous suite of the German visitor. The prince and his staff were especially interested in the Illinois and the Olympia.

WHISTLES SOUND AND GUNS FIRE SALUTES

As the Kronprinz cleared Tompkinsville the fleet of small craft around her increased, and they kept their whistles sounding. When the Kronprinz came abreast of Governors island there was another salute, and the prince again stood at "attention" until the last of the twenty-one guns was fired.

New York and its surroundings have rarely shown to greater advantage than today in the sunlight, with the added brightness that came from the glistening coating of snow, and the royal visitor did not leave the bridge during the run up the bay.

He knew the Statue of Liberty, Brooklyn bridge and the Battery, and had heard the fame of the tall buildings. The tall sky line that shows so well on the Jersey shore caught his attention, and he watched it until a tooting tug claimed a salute.

The first of the large crowds was met at the Battery, and from there on up to Recreation pier, where the largest crowd of all had gathered, every pier to which admission was not denied was partly filled. The welcome was a noisy one. The crossing ferry boats sounded their whistles and the ever-increasing fleet of tugboats kept up their noise. The big liners in port were dressed, and the German colors were displayed at several points along the harbor shores. The prince frequently went to the side and either saluted or waved his hand in acknowedgment. To the Americans present he expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome extended to him.

The last greeting in the run up the river was from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which is to be the home of the prince while in New York. She wore a full dress of flags and her white paint with its trimming of gold shone in the brilliant sun. Her jackies wore new uni-

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THEY DISCUSS THE SCRAP OF THE SENATORS

Encounter Between Tillman and McLaurin Chief Topic at Federal Capital.

SENATE TO ESTABLISH PRECEDENT WITH CASE

It May Be Thirty Days Before South Carolina Will Have a Voice in Proceedings of the Senate. Talk with Chairman Burrows.

Washington, February 23.—The topic of chief interest in senatorial circles today, and, in fact, everywhere in official Washington, was the fight in the senate yesterday between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina. There have been a number of conferences among senators as to what should be done to preserve the dignity of the senate and to manifest its sentiment with reference to the two senators who violated its traditions. While no plan of procedure has been agreed upon, it is learned that there will be very deliberate action and it is said to be more than likely that it will be not less than thirty days before the South Carolina senators are restored to their full power as senators, this deliberation on their case being in the nature of a punishment since they will not be allowed to address the senate or vote until no longer in contempt of the senate.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, tonight said that in advance of any meeting he could not say what would be done, but added that the matter is of such serious import that it must receive careful consideration. It will be a day or two before the committee meets to take up the resolution referred to it by the senate.

It is understood that the conferences between senators have shown the existence of a considerable sentiment that the apologies made by the South Carolina senators are not deemed sufficient and that the committee will require other and more ample apologies to be submitted to it in writing, with the assurance that such apologies will be made to the senate before a report will be made to the effect that the senators have sufficiently purged themselves of the contempt of which the senate has adjudged them guilty.

The whole matter, as stated in the senate yesterday, is without precedent and the senate is now to make a precedent in the matter of punishment and in requiring sufficient apology. The conference today developed the fact that the senators regard the matter with all the seriousness with which they dealt with it yesterday and that they intend to take such action as will prevent, if possible, similar episodes occurring in the future.

NINETEENTH VICTIM OF FIRE.

Death of Sophia Beach, Who Was Injured in New York Hotel Fire.

New York, February 23.—Sophia Beach, 61 years old, guest of the Park Avenue hotel, who was burned about the face and body Saturday morning, died in Bellevue hospital today. This makes the nineteenth victim. All the other fire victims in the different hospitals will probably recover. The Rev. William Bordman, of Norwalk, Conn., who is suffering from burns about the face, hands and body, is improved somewhat today. The body of the unidentified woman at the morgue was recognized as that of his wife, Julia.

A single fire engine sent a stream of water on one spot of the armory ruins today where were stored 50,000 rounds of cartridges and a small quantity of powder. The heat of the fire did not explode this ammunition, for it was in a subcellar packed in steel boxes.

District Attorney Jerome arrived at the hotel in the morning, accompanied by a half dozen of his county detectives and Fire Chief Croker. They examined the burned portion of the hotel and talked with Mr. Reed, the proprietor. The elevator shaft was examined and in the basement was found one hand fire extinguisher, empty. It was the only one the chief found in the hotel. One of the assistants told the visitors there was no way in which fire could have gotten to the elevator shaft without some one deliberately placing it there.

DEATH OF BILLY EMERSON.

Famous Minstrel Breathes His Last in Boston.

Boston, February 23.—William Emerson Richmond, or as he was familiarly known "Billy" Emerson, the famous minstrel, died last night at Diman's hotel, where he had lived for several months past. Death was due to a complication of diseases, resulting from consumption. He was 56 years of age and a native of Belfast, Ireland, coming to this country when a year old. His first stage appearance was in 1857 with Joe Sweeny's minstrels.

Tolstoi Had Refreshing Sleep.

Yalta, Crimea, February 23.—Count Tolstoi is revived today as a result of his sound sleep of last night.

MISS STONE IS FREE AND MME. TSILKA, TOO

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who, with Mme. Tsilka, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonica September 3, last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock this morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mme. Tsilka and her baby were released at the same time. They are all well.

Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza.

The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram received by Mr. Dickinson, the American consul general at Constantinople, from the American vice consul at Salonica. The telegram gives no details of the release. As Strumitza is near the Salonica-Uskub railroad, Miss Stone will proceed to Salonica without delay.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

Boston, Mass., February 23.—Dr. Judson Smith, one of the secretaries of the American board, called at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, mother of Helen M. Stone, the missionary, in Chelsea, this afternoon, bringing a cablegram dated Salonica, February 23, containing the one word, "safe," and signed "Haskell."

Dr. Smith understands this dispatch to indicate that Miss Stone, Mme. Tsilka and the latter's baby have been delivered into the hands of the American representatives at Seres, Macedonia.

MISS HELEN M. STONE.

The cablegram is from Mr. Edward B. Haskell, one of the missionaries of the American board stationed at Salonica.

Secretary Barton, of the American board, has received the following cablegram confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatch announcing the release of Miss Stone. It was dated Salonica and is unsigned:

"Both Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka and child released from confinement in good physical condition and good spirits."

WHY BRIGANDS PREFERRED TO CAPTURE AN AMERICAN

New York, February 23.—Spencer Eddy, first secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople, who had charge of the negotiations for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, arrived here today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. In an interview he said the brigands captured an American, rather than any other missionary, because they believed the Americans had the most money and would be likely to pay the ransom.

"Did the brigands want the money for themselves?" Mr. Eddy was asked.

"No, they did not, and that is where the people in America do not understand this case. It is entirely a political matter, and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnaping, for they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule, the same as Bulgaria has been, and the money they demanded ($100,000) was intended for the Macedonian cause. If we had been dealing with the professional brigands who wanted money pure and simple instead of the political ones, Miss Stone would have been released long ago."

"Do the Macedonians have any feeling of enmity toward the missionaries?"

"No. They are rather friendly to them than otherwise. They desired to attract the attention of the world to their cause and incidentally to get some much needed money. I have every reason to believe they have given Miss Stone and her companion in captivity the very best of treatment. When Mme. Tsilka's baby was born she received the kindest of treatment, from all we can learn.

"I have had five letters from Miss Stone, written in Bulgarian so her captors could read them, and they were masterpieces in cleverness and diplomacy. Miss Stone is a very courageous woman."

"Won't Turkey attempt to punish the ringleaders?"

"Turkey will have a problem on her hands if she does, for the Macedonians have risen up as one man in their determination to be freed from Turkey, and this kidnaping of two American missionaries may be called chapter I in their plan for liberty."

TEACHERS FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Transport McClellan Sails for Manila with Many School Teachers.

New York, February 23.—The United States army transport McClellan put to sea this afternoon on her voyage to Manila by way of Gibraltar and the Suez canal. On board the McClellan are two hundred school teachers. The vessel also carries a quantity of supplies to the quartermaster's department at Manila. It is expected that she will reach the Philippines some time during the second week in April.

IN SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

Large Attendance at a Meeting in Washington.

Washington, February 23.—An enthusiastic meeting of Boer sympathizers was held today at the Lafayette Square theater, and resolutions were adopted calling on President Roosevelt and congress to use all means in their power to prevent the further exportation of horses and mules to the English in South Africa. In addition to this, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Boer widows and orphans.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

FORECAST.

Rain Monday with higher temperature on the coasts; Tuesday fair, except rain along the coast; colder in the interior; fresh to brisk east winds.

LOCAL.

Erwin Collins, an employee of the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company and son of Mayor Collins, of West Point, Ga., died yesterday of smallpox. He was the only employee of the office in which he worked to refuse to be vaccinated.

Rev. W. J. Holtzclaw, at Jones Avenue Baptist church, last night attacked Christian Science and Mrs. Eddy in vehement terms.

The right of appeal to the supreme court from the city court of Atlanta will be vigorously defended today by committee of Atlanta bar.

Important conferences will mark the week in city hall. Plans for Peters street viaduct to be prepared by engineers.

GEORGIA

The Rev. Charles H. Strong, rector St. Johns Episcopal church is Savannah, was stricken with paralysis last night. His physicians think, however, that he will soon recover from the stroke.

The scene of dispensary conflict has now shifted from Floyd to Wilkes county, and a bitter fight has been inaugurated there to try to repeal the law providing for this institution in Washington.

A serious accident was narrowly averted in Summerville yesterday when the vehicle of J. S. Nixen, containing ladies and children, became entangled with an electric car. All were thrown out, but none seriously hurt.

The eighty-second anniversary of the Phi Gamma Literary Society was celebrated in Athens on Saturday. The orator of the occasion was Frank H. Barrett, of Augusta, who delivered an eloquent address.

SOUTHERN

Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, speaking of the Tillman-McLaurin controversy, said he deeply deplored it, coming, as it did, when the state was on the crest of a political development wave and in a state of political quietude.

Eddie Holland, the 16-year-old son of a Columbia, S. C., engineer, last night committed suicide. His father had reproved him for going out of evenings and the boy left a note saying he had been harshly treated.

The word "causeway" is to be legally defined by the supreme court of Alabama, trouble having arisen over the county board giving money for road improvement, which, it is claimed, the law does not allow.

Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, on Saturday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences of Russell Gale, white, and Harry Mills, a negro, who were connected with the postoffice robbery at Emma, N. C.

DOMESTIC.

Prince Henry of Prussia received a warm welcome when he reached the city of New York yesterday.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues to improve in health.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, on being interviewed at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday regarding Henry Watterson's utterances before the Manhattan Club, said it was to early to say what the issues of the next campaign will be.

The senators at Washington were busy yesterday discussing the Tillman-McLaurin fight of the day before.

"Billy Emerson," the famous minstrel, died in Boston on Saturday night.

FOREIGN

Miss Helen M. Stone, captured by the brigands, has been released. Cablegrams announcing this have been confirmed.

General Bell reports that he has nearly subdued the insurrection in Luzane province in the Philippines.

The Spanish government ordered more troops to Barcelona to suppress the riot there.

Students of St. Petersburg, Russia, held a meeting in a theater. Police surprised and brutally beat them.

COLLINS DIES; HE WOULD NOT BE VACCINATED

Taken to Smallpox Hospital Twelve Days Ago with Malignant Case.

SON OF WEST POINT MAYOR AND POPULAR YOUNG MAN

His Mother Serously Ill with Appendicitis at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell—Collins Buried at Oakland Cemetery.

Erwin Collins, a well-known young man who was employed as bookkeeper in the Atlanta Rapid Transit offices, died yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock at the smallpox hospital as the result of a case of malignant confluent smallpox. He had refused to be vaccinated.

Mr. Collins was taken to the smallpox hospital on Wednesday, February 12. He was taken sick several days before that time at his boarding house, and went from there to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, on the Boulevard. He is a nephew of Mrs. Campbell. Shortly after that smallpox developed and he was taken at once to the smallpox hospital.

Recently all of the employees and officials in the Atlanta Rapid Transit offices were vaccinated with the exception of Mr. Collins. He refused to be vaccinated, and within a short time became a victim of the disease in its most virulent form. It is stated that Mr. Collins was poisoned some time ago by poison oak, and every now and then there was a breaking out on his arm and body as a result of it. This is stated to be the reason why Mr. Collins was opposed to being vaccinated, fearing that it would result in a more severe breaking out of the poison oak affection.

Mr. Collins was about 23 years old and the son of Mayor Collins, of West Point, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state. As soon as they learned of the illness of their son Mayor and Mrs. Collins came at once to Atlanta, and are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell on the Boulevard.

His Mother Seriously Ill.

One of the saddest features of the case is the fact that Mrs. Collins, mother of the young man, became severely ill with appendicitis shortly after arriving in Atlanta, and the knowledge of the serious illness of her son made it so much the worse for her. A day or two ago fears were entertained for Mrs. Collins' recovery, and it was thought an operation would be necessary. She was considerably improved yesterday, however, and thpugh by no means out of danger, it was considered best to inform her of the sad death of her son.

The funeral of Mr. Collins took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the interment being at Oaklanid cemetery. The body could not be taken to West Point, his former home, for interment, because of the law prohibiting the transportation of bodies where death has resulted from contagious diseases.

Mr. Collins had made many friends in Atlanta, and by them the news of his death will be received with deep regret. He was a bright young man and gave promise of an exceptional future. He was a nephew of Thomas C. Erwin, and a cousin of Mrs. Welborn Hill, of this city.

This is the fourth death from smallpox that has occurred at the smallpox hospital this season. There was one in December and two in January, all whites. In each case death resulted from confluent smallpox of a malignant type, none of them ever having been vaccinated.

As a rule the smallpox here has been of the lightest form and the death rate has been exceptionally small. It has been about 2½ per cent, against an average in some states of about 25 per cent.

BRYAN ON THE MANHATTAN.

Says the Club Will Have To Support Democratic Ticket.

Toledo, Ohio, February 23.—W. J. Bryan was in the city today while en route to Columbus to consult with Ohio democratic leaders tomorrow. When asked to give his views upon the Manhattan Club meeting at New York last night, he said:

"The Manhattan Club will have to support the democratic ticket at least once before it will take an active part in shaping the policy of that party. In the campaign of 1896 the Manhattan Club marched with a band to the republican headquarters as evidence of its sympathy with that party in that campaign."

When asked what he thought of Henry Watterson's opinion that the question of dealing with trusts would be the principal plank in the next national democratic platform, Mr. Bryan said:

"It will be impossible to write a platform until issues develop, but it ought not to be a matter of doubt that democratic principles will be applied to all the issues and that the planks will be written by those whose loyalty to the party is under suspicion."

Columbus, Ohio, February 23.—William J. Bryan arrived in Columbus tonight and is the guest of Colonel James Kilbourne, who was candidate for governor on the democratic ticket last fall. Colonel Kilbourne has arranged a conference for tomorrow afternoon between Mr. Bryan and the democratic leaders of the state. It is understood that matters relating to organization and the policy of the party will be discussed.

They Escaped.

London, February 23.—Acting President Schalk-Burgher and other members of the Boer government were in the laager captured at Nooitgedacht, Transvaal Colony, by a detachment of mounted national scouts under Colonel Park, but succeeded in escaping capture.

DEWEY RIGHT; PRINCE WRONG

Captain Von Mueller Talks About Incident in Harbor of Hong Kong.

WHERE DEWEY THOUGHT UNITED STATES SNUBBED

Prince Henry Visited Dewey on the Olympia and Frankly Told Admiral That He Had Convinced Himself That He Was Wrong.

New York, February 23.—Prior to his departure from Germany it was officially announced that Prince Henry would not be interviewed. Captain von Mueller, aide de camp to the German emperor, who is authorized to speak, not only for Prince Henry but in a measure to voice the emperor's own views, said today to an Associated Press representative, in explanation of the prince's visit:

"When the president, upon the inquiry of the German emperor, whether Miss Roosevelt would perform the ceremony of christening his American-built yacht, had given his consent in a most graceful manner, his majesty resolved to show his regard for the president by having himself represented by a prince of his house on the occasion of the launching. In contemplating the courtesy, the emperor remembered the pleasant relations between Prince Henry and Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Evans, and also recalled that his brother, on his return from China, had expressed a strong wish to visit the United States. Moreover, the emperor was influenced by the fact that Prince Henry, whenever he was abroad, had always won the admiration and esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact and had always succeeded in bringing a token of kindness based on mutual esteem in the international relations. This, I think, will indicate the feeling that actuated the emperor as to the choice of his brother as the representative on this pleasant occasion."

When Captain von Mueller's attention was called to reports regarding the friction which it was alleged had arisen between Prince Henry and Admiral Dewey at a dinner given by the former in Hong Kong, he laughingly replied:

"Oh, well, a good many versions of that incident, and all of them wrong, have been printed. I happened to be at that time the personal aide de camp to the prince. The truth of the matter is this, and I speak authoritatively:

"In the harbor of Hong Kong the prince had tendered a dinner to the commanders of the vessels of the various nations in port. The prince, in the order of his toasts, drank his first one, next that to the German emperor, to Great Britain and the second to Russia, while the United States was the last. The reason Great Britain was named in the first place was because the dinner happened in a harbor of British territory, the acting governor of which was one of the guests. A week or so afterwards the prince was informed by the German consul, Herr von Loeper, that the representative of the United States—namely, Admiral Dewey—was pained because the prince had not put the United States at the head of his toasts, as the international usages demand that the toasts shall be given in the order of seniority in commission of the officers present. Dewey was, in fact, in that respect the senior among the guests. The prince visited the flag ship Olympia and frankly told Dewey that he had convinced himself that he was wrong and that Dewey was right, and Dewey's reply was this: 'Well, sir, I thank you for your apology. I may say that I liked you before this, but after what you have told me just now, I think I like you better, and this is saying a great deal.'

"Prince Henry," continued Captain von Mueller, "is a sailor with all his heart and soul. He takes pride in maneuvering his ship and his squadron. Everything belonging to engineering has his especial interest.

"As a sportsman he is versatile. He is, like all the princes of the royal house, a devoted hunter, and he loves the sailing sport, having owned several yachts. He is a fine horseman, as he has often had occasion to show by participating in a polo game, and he is a bicyclist and golf player, too."

Of Prince Henry as a sailor and sea commander, Captain von Mueller said:

"The prince entered the naval service in 1877 like any other cadet, his first long trip being one around the world he made from 1878 to 1880 on board of the frigate Prince Adalbert. His trip in the capacity of a watch officer on board the corvette Olga in the years of 1882 to 1884 brought him to the West Indies and South America. In the summer of 1887, when he was 25 years of age, he acted for the first time as a commander, as he was made the chief of a torpedo division with which he eventually sailed to England on the occasion of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. Later, he was placed in command, consecutively, of the royal yacht Hohenzollern, the cruiser Irene, so christened after his wife, the coast armored ship Beowulf and the battle ships Sachsen and Woerths. When commander of the last named ship, in the fall of 1895, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, being at that time only 33 years of age. His comrades look upon his rapid promotion without envy, because they know him worthy of it. In 1896, for the first time, he hoisted his flag as chief of the second division of the home squadron, and in 1897 his imperial brother ordered him to lead reinforcements to the cruising squadron in Chinese waters.

"To express his thanks for his services the emperor made him, in 1899, chief of the cruising squadron and promoted him six months later to the rank of a vice admiral. In the beginning of the year 1900 Prince Henry returned home after an absence of over two years.

"After his return from China the prince was entitled to a longer furlough, but, through the unexpected retirement of a senior admiral, he was obliged as early as the fall of 1900 to take an active command as chief of the first squadron. This is the heart of the German navy, and the war high school, a second admiral serving under the chief. As chief of this squadron Prince Henry, after the last full maneuvers, was promoted to the rank of a full admiral.

"Prince Henry's home life is unostentatious. His residence is the royal castle in Kiel. During the summer, if duty does not call him to sea, he lives at his country seat, Hemmelmark, and that in a similar and easier style than many a noble country squire. When he is in Berlin, where he is attending occasionally to the court festivities, he makes his abode in a wing of the big royal schloss."

To Name Successor to Toon.

Raleigh, N. C., February 23.—(Special.) Governor Aycock expects tomorrow to fill the vacancy in the office of state superintendent of public instruction, due to the death of General Toon. His appointee is certain to be a young man and one devoted to the educational work, which the governor has so much at heart.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO PRINCE HENRY

Continued from First Page.

forms and straw hats and manned the sides, while the officers in full dress uniform were drawn up on the deck. The prince smiled at sight of her and again stepping to the end of the rail saluted. The jackies of the Hohenzollern gave a lusty cheer and the prince smiled and saluted again.

BOARDS THE IMPERIAL YACHT HOHENZOLLERN

There was no demonstration at Recreation pier, for the prince was not seen by the great crowd that choked up the end of West Thirty-fourth street. Cavalry Squadron A, of the national guard of New York, and a heavy force of police kept the pier clear. Prince Henry disembarked at 12:55 p. m. and was met at the bottom of the Hohenzollern's gang plank by Admiral Baudissin, commander of the Hohenzollern, and his officers. The first caller to arrive after he had boarded the Hohenzollern was General Brooke, U. S. A., accompanied by two aides. Admiral Barker and his aide, Captain West, representing the United States navy, followed, and then came the German ambassador at Washington and his brilliantly attired suite of military and naval attaches and secretaries and the military attache of the German embassy at Mexico, Lieutenant Bartels. Following the German ambassador came the special representation of the president of the United States, headed by Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, and including General Corbin, Colonel Bingham and Commander Cowles, the brother in law of the president.

Captain Nathan Sargent then called on the prince as the special representative of Admiral Dewey. The list of callers was ended with Mayor Low. The German consul general at New York and his suite formed a part of the German ambassador's party.

The prince invited to luncheon those of the Americans among his callers who represented the navy, and besides these there were at the board the members of the prince's suite and members of the German embassy at Washington.

The prince boarded the tug Nina at 3:30 to repay his calls. He was accompanied by one aide and Admiral Evans and Ensigns Evans and Chapin. He visited the navy yard first, called on Admiral Barker, and then Governors island, where he called on General Brooke. From Governors island the tug proceeded to the battle ship Illinois, where the prince called on Admiral Evans and inspected the ship. He was received by the squadron with the honors due his rank. From the Illinois the prince returned to the pier at Thirty-fourth street and went on board the Hohenzollern for dinner.

STORY OF THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

The north Atlantic served to the big Kronprinz Wilhelm five days of weather that tested Prince Henry's sea legs. But the prince showed his sailorly qualities and never missed a meal. Each afternoon and evening found him in the smoking room, and in spite of wind, waves and spray he spent hours on the bridge.

Prince Henry was a most democratic passenger and the big company of his fellow voyagers united in declaring him an amiable, charming and unassuming gentleman when the ship headed for New York at 9 o'clock last Sunday night. Prince Henry walked along the deck alone, entered the smoking room and took a seat at a table with several of the royal party. Here he drank his coffee and smoked cigarettes and then filled a pipe. He joked and laughed with his party continually and was the soul of good nature. Probably never before was the smoking room of a liner so frequented by women as was that of the Kronprinz Wilhelm all the way over. Some of them ordered the same kind of beer the prince was drinking. But the prince, Germanlike, is a slow drinker, and the ladies discovered that he sat at the table for some little time before a single glass was exhausted.

On Tuesday the ship began to encounter heavy weather and the battle between ship and sea made many of the passengers seek their state rooms. The prince appeared every day after luncheon and every night after dinner, always sitting at the same table. The heavy seas did not affect him in the least. It was the strong headwinds and the fact that the propellers were out of water every few minutes that so greatly retarded the ship's speed.

His royal highness and party occupied a table in a corner of the day dining saloon.

Captain Richter had offered the prince the captain's large table in the center of the grand saloon, but his royal highness did not care to cause the regular patrons of the liner who had been assigned to those seats any inconvenience and declined to change. His consideration of others and his democratic ways gained for the prince the liking of every one of his fellow passengers.

On Wednesday the Kronprinz spoke the Cunard liner Lucania and the captain, crew and passengers of that ship sent their compliments to the prince in a message by wireless telegraphy. The prince answered as follows:

"Heartiest thanks to captain, crew and passengers of Lucania and good passage. HENRY OF PRUSSIA."

On Thursday night at dinner the band of the kaiser's yacht furnished the music, intermingling German and American airs. "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" were played, creating great enthusiasm. The royal party, with the prince at the head of the table, cheered heartily, as did all the German passengers. At the request of Prince Henry, "Yankee Doodle" was rendered again, and it was no sooner finished than a request came from the same source for a repetition of "Dixie." One American wondered if the prince knew the meaning and history of the two. "Indeed, he does," said several American voices.

PRINCE WANTS TO HEAR SOME OF OUR COON SONGS

Friday night the prince conversed in the smoking room with George Armour and Allison Vincent Armour, of Chicago; Robert Bonner and Archie Harman, of New York, and Spencer Eddy, of the United States legation at Constantinople. Prince Henry remarked that he had always desired to hear some genuine American plantation songs and hoped he would have the opportunity before he returned to Germany. Saturday morning he invited the party with whom he had spent the evening before to take a look through the ship, and he explained every part of the machinery to them as an expert. No one of the party had said a word about it being Washington's birthday. After the tour of inspection the prince invited them to his room, where he opened champagne. "Now, gentlemen of America," said he, "let us drink to George Washington."

The storm that stayed with the Kronprinz all the way across the Atlantic on Saturday morning changed the pitching motion of the ship to a terrible roll. At the concert after the captain's dinner on Saturday night most of the amusement was afforded by several members of the band falling over as they were playing. One singer was held on her feet by a steward and he had to be braced part of the time by the other stewards. The piano had to be made more secure with ropes and two men steadied it. The passengers sat holding themselves securely in the stationary chairs.

The prince put his autograph on ten of the concert programmes to be auctioned off for the benefit of the sailors. The lowest priced one brought $35 and the highest $94. Six hundred and twenty-five dollars was raised from the sale.

Saturday the prince met the five American newspaper men on board. At that time the ship was nearing Nantucket and when communication with that station was established the prince sent the following telegram:

"To President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.—Hope state of health of Master Roosevelt favorably progressing. Wish speedy recovery. Permit me to congratulate you and American nation on today's commemoration of Washington's birthday. Sorry to disappoint you by late arrival caused by very heavy persistent westerly gales, which made faster progress impossible even for this beautiful vessel. Looking forward to meeting you.

"HENRY, Prince of Prussia."

The president replied:

"White House, February 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, The Hohenzollern, New York City: Accept my heartiest greetings on your safe arrival. I thank you for your message. In the name of the American people I welcome you, and I look forward to meeting you personally tomorrow.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ATTENDS A DINNER GIVEN BY DEUTSCHER VEREIN

Prince Henry tonight attended a reception given in his honor by the Deutscher Verein, at the club house of the organization. He was escorted through the streets from the dock where the Hohenzollern was to the club house by squadron A, of the national guard, and attended by his suite, Rear Admiral von Baudissin, and his officers and other guests. All the party were in carriages, while at the head of the line rode a detachment of mounted police. In the prince's carriage rode Rear Admiral Evans and Assistant Secretary of State Hill.

At the special request of Prince Henry, the club members and their families were presented to him. As the men were presented, the prince bowed and shook hands with each of the women.

From the club house the prince was driven to the Twenty-third street ferry of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he took the ferry boat Philadelphia for the depot in Jersey City.

HE GIVES A DINNER ON BOARD THE HOHENZOLLERN

Prince Henry gave a dinner tonight on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. His guests, besides German naval and military officers, were: David J. Hill, assistant secretary of state; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Major General Henry C. Corbin, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Commander William Cowles, Ambassador von Holleben, General Director Wiegand, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; General Director Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company; Gustav Schwab, Emil A. Boaz, Frederick W. Holls, E. Pienkowski, Professor Muensterberg, Hugo Zoller, Dr. Mantler, director of the Wolff bureau of Germany; Captain Dannehauser, Melville S. Stone, Edward P. Call, William Cullen Bryant, Howard Gould, Edward Uhl, Count von Seckendorff, Alfred C. Johnson, Rudolph Keppler, A. von Brissen, H. Conreid and Commander Nathan Sargent.

SHIPS OF THE SQUADRON BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED

The four ships of Admiral Evans' squadron were prettily illuminated tonight. The battle ship Illinois, at the head of the fleet, had her name in electric lights across the bridge in letters 2 feet high. Along either side of the ship, at a height equal to the tops of the pilot house, she displayed in lights the words: "Welcome, Prince Henry." Along the rail, from stem to stern, and up the stays to the tops of her military masts and up and around the tops of her funnels, were strings of high-power incandescent lamps.

The showing made by the Cincinnati was the best in the squadron, excelling that of the flagship. The lights were carried up her masts to the truck and cut on either arm of her long signal arm. The effect was a giant cross of fire with an illuminated base.

DEPARTURE FOR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

New York, February 23.—The train having on board Prince Henry and party left Jersey City at 1 a. m. for Washington. The prince and his two immediate attendants occupied the car Columbia. Assistant General Passenger Agent George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was in charge of the train.

A Thrust from England.

London, February 23.—The papers this morning publish editorials in a somewhat satirical strain on the enthusiasm of the reception accorded Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia by a democratic nation. The papers concede that Prince Henry fills the role of the "velvet glove" with a success equal to that with which he fills the role of the "mailed fist."

VOTE ON PHILIPPINES BILL

Senators Will Begin It at 4 O'Clock This Afternoon.

PRINCE HENRY TO WITNESS IT

House Will Do but Little Business This Week—Principal Business Is the McKinley Memorial.

Washington, February 23.—In accordance with the agreement heretofore reached, the senate will begin voting at 4 o'clock tomorrow on the Philippine tariff bill. All the time of the day's session previous to the hour will be devoted to brief speeches for and against the bill, the time to be divided between the supporters and the opponents of the bill. The opinion has been advanced that yesterday's episode between Senators Tillman and McLaurin might have the effect of causing a postponement of the time for taking the vote in order to permit senators to speak who have desired to do so, but there is no probability of any change of programme. The senate regards a unanimous consent agreement very sacredly and never allows anything to interfere with them.

According to the present programme, Prince Henry will be a witness of a part of the ceremony of taking the vote on the Philippine bill, and he will be allowed to observe it either from the floor of the senate or from the gallery, as he may prefer. Probably all the members of the senate will be presented to him, but it is not intended that his presence shall interfere in any way with the prosecution of the business of the senate.

The irrigation bill now holds the place of vantage on the senate calendar next to the Philippine bill and probably will receive the attention of the senate after the Philippine bill is out of the way. There is, however, some impatience on the part of the friends of the ship subsidy bill over the present arrangement, and if the irrigation bill should consume a great deal of time there may be an effort to displace it. All will depend on the action of the republican steering committee.

The bill making appropriations for congress and the different departments of the government will be reported to the senate during the week and probably will be taken up for action the next day after it is reported.

On Thursday the senate will unite with the house in ceremonies in honor of the memory of President McKinley.

The McKinley memorial exercises in the hall of representatives on Thursday overshadows the programme in the house this week. Tomorrow, when Prince Henry visits the capitol to look down on the two houses of congress he will witness probably an uninteresting spectacle, so far as the popular branch is concerned, as the house will be working on District of Columbia business. The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriation bills, two of which are on the calendar, the postoffice and the diplomatic and consular bills.

WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS.

Seward Webb Making Good Time with Special Train.

Marshalltown, Iowa, February 23.—Seward Webb's special train from New York to San Francisco passed this city at 6:05 o'clock this evening fifty-two minutes ahead of time. Prospects are that the Union Pacific will get the train into Denver at 11 a. m. tomorrow. If this is done the world's record between New York and Denver—forty-eight hours—made by the Pennsylvania and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, will be beaten by one hour.

CORTEZ HAS BEEN CAPTURED

Second in Command of Insurgents in Province of Laguna.

NATIVE INFORMED ON CORTEZ

General Bell Rapidly Ridding Island of Insurgents—Washington's Birthday Celebrated.

Manila, February 23.—A force of native constabulary at Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, Luzon, has captured Cortez, second in command to the insurgent general, Malvar, and turned him over to the military authorities. Cortez was in fancied security in a suburb of Santa Cruz, known as Alipit, and was raising funds for the insurrection. A friendly native informed Inspector Sorensen of this fact and the capture of Cortez followed.

Few insurgents remain in the province of Batangas and Laguna. General Franklin Bell has accomplished his intended purpose of ridding this district of insurgents, though for the present the civil commission consider it inadvisable to declare the province in question to be pacified.

Large numbers of insurgents who have been driven from Batangas and Laguna have joined the ladrones in the neighboring province of Cavite, where the native constabulary are hounding them from place to place. General Trias, the present governor of Cavite province, who formerly bitterly opposed the Americans in that district, has given proof of his true friendliness and is using every effort to run down and capture the Cavite ladrones. He is sending volunteer companies of bolomen to assist the constabulary to suppress disorder. The natives of Cavite province, provoked at the continued disorder created by the ladrones, are spontaneously offering themselves in large numbers to assist the authorities in maintaining peace in the province. The civil commission recognizes this attitude to be largely due to the influence of General Trias.

The American club here celebrated Washington's birthday with a reception and banquet. Acting Civil Governor Wright, General Chaffee and Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, head of the subsistence department at Manila, made speeches in which it was advocated that all Americans work together for the future good of the Philippine islands. Twelve hundred Americans attended the reception.

Acting Civil Governor Wright, replying to a question addressed him by the American chamber of commerce, said that the United States Philippine commission unanimously favored a modification of the present order prohibiting the Chinese from entering the Philippines.

STUDENTS BRUTALLY TREATED

St. Petersburg Police Surprise a Meeting at a Theater.

London, February 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says that the police learning that some five hundred students had arranged a meeting to be held in a certain theater last Friday night, quietly filled the galleries of the theater with a thousand dvorniks. After the performance had ended at midnight the students remained in the pit, the dvorniks still in the gallery. At 3 o'clock in the morning at a given signal the dvorniks suddenly descended and attacked the students, attacking them with clubs in a most brutal manner. The students suffered broken arms, ribs and heads and some of them were killed. A large number of them have been sent to hospitals, while others have been imprisoned.

NOYES WILL BE OUSTED AT ONCE

Attorney General Knox Gives President Findings in Charges Against Judge.

SHOULD BE FORTHWITH DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

Says Noyes' Attitude Toward the Writ of Supersedes Was One of Hostility and Obstruction, Inconsistent with Judicial Duty.

Washington, February 23.—Attorney General Knox has delivered to the president his findings in the matter of the charges filed against Arthur H. Noyes, judge of the second division of the United States district court for Alaska. The charges allege incompetency and corruption, although, the attorney general says, the charge of dishonesty was not pressed.

After reviewing the case at length the attorney general concludes his report as follows:

"Such was the end of this Nome litigation, out of which has sprung so much complaint, bitterness and public scandal. After review, it remains that the actual consequences of these proceedings in the Alaska district court were to bring that court into disrespect, and to impair public confidence in its wise and impartial administration of justice.

"In view of the foregoing, and after the most careful consideration, I have concluded:

"First. That the appointment of a receiver in the cases referred to, without notice to the defendants, and the refusal upon hearing to discharge the receiver and the consequent dispossession of the defendants of their property, were not justified under the facts, the pleadings and the principles of equity.

"Second. That there is no justification shown for the refusal by Judge Noyes to settle a bill of exceptions at the instance of the defendants, and for the refusal to allow them to appeal.

"Third. That after an appeal had been allowed by the circuit court of appeals, and the writ of supersedeas had been served upon Judge Noyes, the plaintiffs and the receiver, Judge Noyes' attitude toward the writ was one of hostility and obstruction, which was totally inconsistent with his judicial duty toward a superior court, and toward the litigants seeking through that court reversal of his judicial action.

"Fourth. That Judge Noyes should forthwith be removed from office."

The president will approve of these findings and promptly dismiss Judge Noyes from office.

TRIED TO KILL ALL OF THEM.

Childrose Was Mad Because His Fiance Did Not Have Money.

Chicago, February 23.—Angered because his persistent demands for a dowry sufficient to give him a start in housekeeping were refused, and seeking revenge on the family of his sweetheart, George Childrose, a stenographer, today shot and killed Henry Meyerer, the girl's father, and slightly wounded Emma Meyerer, her sister. Her mother and another sister escaped other shots intended for them by rushing into the street. Then, believing he had killed the entire family, Childrose sent a bullet through his own brain and fell dead at the door of his sweetheart's room.

The couple became engaged last Tuesday, and the young man at once began his demands that the father, a retired mechanic and inventor, furnish money to start the couple in housekeeping. The demands were so large and persistent that the paternal consent to the proposed union was withdrawn. When he was dismissed, Childrose vowed to kill the whole family, and the tragedy followed tonight.

FROM OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

Paul Fremy Is Dead and Jenny Paixous Dying.

Cincinnati, February 23.—Paul Fremy, a noted Frenchman, aged 50, died suddenly yesterday. It was thought he died from an overdose of morphine, to which drug he was addicted. Today the coroner took charge and will investigate the reports of suicide. At the time of his death Jennie Paixous, also from France, was the only one with him. She is also addicted to morphine, and is still very low from the effects of an overdose. Although they came from France together many years ago, and have ever since lived together, he said they were never married. She denies they attempted self-destruction together. They were both players of the races, lived sumptuously and received large remittances regularly from France, where they are said to be highly connected.

TRAVELING OVER COUNTRY.

Commander Van Reistorff on a Leave of Absence.

New York, February 23.—A passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived today, was Lieutenant Commander von Reistorff, of the Fortieth imperial German artillery. He is on a leave of absence for one year, specially granted him by the kaiser. Commander Reistorff was at the head of an African expedition for the emperor. The party consisted of two German officers besides himself and sixty native, or black soldiers. Three French officers accompanied the party for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the boundary dispute between French Kongo and the German possession adjoining, and for exploration.

Commander von Reistorff during his two years in the jungles of tropical Africa had the fever eight times, one of his staff died and the other returned home and died. The three French officers fared almost as badly.

Commander Reistorff will travel in the United States with Prince Henry's party, but he is not officially a member of it. Afterwards he will make an extended trip throughout the eastern states. Then he will go to South America, touching first at Rio de Janeiro. From there he will go to Para, ascend the full length of the Amazon river by steamship and steamboat nearly 3,000 miles; then he will take a row boat. He will be convoyed by a detachment of the Peruvian army. After the boats are left, Commander Reistorff will cross the Andes on mule back until he reaches the railway, when he will proceed to Lima. He will then travel northward along the coast by steamer, and after traveling in Mexico for a short time will go by rail to San Francisco. The early part of next year he will spend in Alaska and British Columbia, after which he will return to Germany.

NO FAITH CURE

About Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and digestion, Anyway, Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

All physicians agree that the element of faith has a great deal to do in the cure of disease.

Firm belief and confidence in a family physician or the same confidence and faith in a patent medicine have produced remarkable cures in all ages.

This is especially true in nervous troubles, and no field offers so prolific a harvest for the quack and charlatan as the diseases arising from a weak or run-down nervous system.

Nevertheless, the most common of all diseases, indigestion, and stomach troubles, which in turn cause nervous diseases, heart troubles, consumption, and loss of flesh, require something besides faith to cure.

Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give you an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion; they contain the juices, acids, and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves in the only way that nature can do it, and that is from plenty of wholesome food, well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package.

Little book on cause and cure of stomach troubles mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place, and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlanson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large, twenty-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste, and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has had time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements, and finds them a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but, by promptly digesting the food, they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness, and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ONLY ONE WAY

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, INCREASE FLESH AND STRENGTH AND TO CURE INDIGESTION.

SECRET PATENT MEDICINES WILL NOT DO IT.

There Is a Simpler and Better Way.

There is only one way to purify the blood, only one way to increase flesh, and that is through the stomach and digestive organs. Why? Because the stomach and digestive organs make blood and flesh, bone, nerves and sinew. Did you ever see a person blessed with a healthy, vigorous stomach and digestion who had impure blood, muddy, sallow complexion or who had weak nerves, sleepless nights and the thousand and one pains and aches arising from poor digestion? No, because perfect digestion converts the food eaten into pure blood, strong nerves, and muscles, and all the flesh a person needs to have for health, symmetry and beauty.

Every person knows whether or not his or her digestion is what it should be, but every person does not know what is the safest and best way to secure and preserve a healthy condition of the digestive organs. It is not done by the use of any wonderful secret patent medicine, but by the use of certain harmless digestive principles, which, taken at meals, will digest the food anyway, regardless of the weak condition of the stomach.

Dr. Brooks recommends a combination of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure aseptic pepsin, and Golden Seal, prepared in convenient tablet form, and sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

These pleasant tasting tablets are to be dissolved in the mouth after each meal, and, mingling in the food in the stomach, digest it perfectly. There is nothing wonderful about this. Any physician or chemist knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do this because repeatedly tested and proved, and thousands of cured dyspeptics have found it to be true also.

Dr. Harlandson states that these tablets increase flesh because they digest flesh-forming food like eggs meat and ordinary every-day food; for the same reason they purify the blood and strengthen weak nerves. In no other way can it be done, because flesh, blood and nerves are obtained from the food we eat.

Dr. Jennison once stated that he believed a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets would give more real benefit than $50 worth of ordinary doctor's fees.

These tablets may be found at any drug store.

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs and poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest, caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arise palpitation, and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full-sized package of the tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents.

Little book on stomach trouble mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ARE YOU THIN?

Do You Want To Become Fleshy?

A FEW SIMPLE RULES.

Flesh and Not Fat Is What Is Needed.

What thin people want is flesh and not fat. To be symmetrical and properly proportioned every person should have a certain amount of flesh. To be plump does not necessarily mean to be fat. Fat is undesirable; it clogs and retards the action of every muscle, interferes with the healthy action of the heart and lungs, and when excessive predisposes to fatty degeneration of vital organs, to say nothing of the discomfort, more or less, resulting from excessive adipose tissue.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump, the thing most needed would be flesh-forming foods; in other words, albuminous foods, like eggs, beef, oatmeal, etc. The kinds of food that make flesh are the foods that form the greater part of our daily bill of fare.

Now, the only reason so many people remain thin is because their stomachs do not properly and completely digest and assimilate the flesh-forming beefsteaks and eggs we eat every day.

There are thousands of such people, and they are really dyspeptic, although they may not suffer any particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs. If such persons would take, with their meals, some preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the food would be quickly digested, and the proper degree of plumpness very soon secured, because these tablets are prepared exactly for that purpose. They will digest every variety of flesh-forming food, which is the sole reason why they so quickly build up and strengthen thin, dyspeptic men and women.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia and every form of indigestion on this common sense plan, that they digest the food promptly, giving strength to every nerve and organ of the body, while at the same time the stomach has a chance to rest and recover its natural vigor. Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble, or to make thin, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

This excellent preparation is manufactured by F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact, scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later, sickness must come.

It is also a well-established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion. A weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways, and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headache, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track, and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amyhaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and all afflictions of the digestive organs in plain language, easily understood, and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address, plainly written on postal card, to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases, and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

Dogs vs Dyspepsia
They do not have Dyspepsia because the stomach of a dog secretes six times as much pepsin and twice as much hydrochloric acid as the stomach of a man.
STUART'S
DYSPEPSIA
TABLETS
have cured thousands of men and women of Dyspepsia and Indigestion because they supply what every weak stomach lacks: Hydrochloric and lactic acids, pure aseptic pepsin, ginger and Golden Seal to increase the secretion of gastric juices. They cure Nervous Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Gas and Fermentation, Biliousness, Constipation or any form of weak digestion.
FULL SIZED PACKAGES 50c. AT DRUGGISTS.
ADDRESS:
F. A. STUART CO., Marshall, Mich.
for free book on stomach troubles.

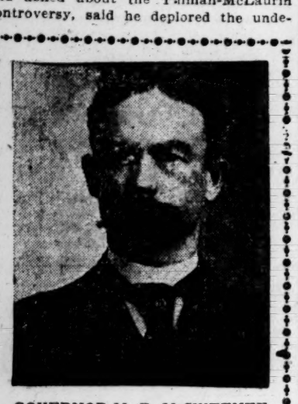
E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

SENATE CLASH WAS ILL-TIMED

Governor McSweeney Deplores Controversy Between Tillman and McLaurin.

Declares It Came When State Was on Crest of Industrial Development Wave and State of Beneficial Political Quietude Prevailed.

Columbia, S. C., February 23.—(Special.) Governor McSweeney, when seen tonight and asked about the Tillman-McLaurin controversy, said he deplored the undesirable prominence which had been given the state of South Carolina by the clash between her senators.



GOVERNOR M. B. McSWEENEY, Of South Carolina.

"It comes at a bad time," the governor said, "just when our state is on the crest of the wave of industrial development, and a state of political quietude is prevailing to the material benefit of her citizenship. I realize that the press of the east will take up this matter and exploit it to the fullest. That it will act as a setback to the development of South Carolina I do not doubt; all that I can do is to deplore the occurrence.

"It is for the United States senate to deal with the senators in this matter as that body sees fit under its rules. At this distance it is not proper for me to express an opinion as to what course the senate should pursue. If the senate should take radical steps and it comes to me, as governor, I can simply say that I will meet the issue squarely and with firmness and deal with it as the circumstances demand.

"When the resignations of our senators were received by me last spring, I decided that it was for the best interests of our state that I should not accept them. This course brought forth various comments, favorable and otherwise. The resignations were not unconditional, and I did not deem it wise to do anything other than pursue the course of requesting Senators Tillman and McLaurin to withdraw their resignations, believing, as I did, that the action of these gentlemen, both of whom have bene highly honored by our people, was hasty and without due consideration.

"With me it is not a question of Tillman or McLaurin during my official career. I have endeavored on every occasion to act in such a way that South Carolina's political and industrial course could not be misunderstodd. Factional differences have long ago passed away in this state and at no time in our history have the people been more determined to look at matters from a practical ready onsible standpoint. The advantages strike wh Carolina have been presented to instrumen e business men who have been garment looking to points where capital working and personal issues should not and a hal be considered in matters like this unfortunate affair.

"The people of the country should not blame our state for this incident in the United States senate. Senator McLaurin, by implication, and his friends directly, have charged Senator Tillman with taking rebates, etc. Senator Tillman has made these charges of selling out for federal patronage against Senator McLaurin. If there is anything in these charges and countercharges, it seems to me that the time has come when the people of South Carolina are entitled to know it; that it is time these matters are brought to the proof on both sides."

Neither Senators Tillman nor McLaurin were disposed to enter into any discussion today regarding the happenings in the senate yesterday. Senator Tillman, however, did say in reply to questions as to whether there had been any developments in the case that "nothing has occurred. So far as my own purposes are concerned, I am simply awaiting developments, and will act in accordance with my judgment as they unfold themselves."

Mr. McLaurin declined to make any statement whatever.

Interfered with Business.

The sensational fight between the two South Carolina senators deprived Senator Bacon of the opportunity of replying to Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, for which he had prepared. It was intended that the Georgia senator's speech should be the chief speech of the democratic side in closing the debate upon this bill, but he will now have no opportunity to get it in. On Monday the debate will be under the fifteen-minute rule. Senator Bacon, however, will take a prominent part in the argument over the Philippine government bill, which will be before the senate a little later.

Buildings in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Work on the new Masonic temple is progressing steadily.

The beautiful Lee building on Broad street is approaching completion.

Work on the handsome four-story Broad street building, to be occupied by Seligman Bros., begins in a few days.

The old bagging mill is being dismantled, preparatory to the erection of a fine ... Men's Christian Association building.

The ... ing the broken dam at Ne... proceeding with ... Whitehall

PARALYSIS SMITES RECTOR

Rev. Charles H. Strong, of St. Johns, Savannah, the Victim.

STROKE IS SAID TO BE SLIGHT

Physicians Think the Clergyman May Resume His Work in Several Weeks.

Savannah, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Rev. Charles H. Strong, rector of St. Johns Episcopal church of this city, was the victim of a slight stroke of paralysis tonight. Mr. Strong was just about leaving his residence on Gaston street for the church to conduct the evening service when he felt a sudden weakness in the lower limbs.

His physical condition having been very low for some time, he realized that an attack of some kind had come upon him and managed to make his way to his room. Physicians were summoned at once and pronounced the trouble paralysis.

Mr. Strong has been threatened with this disease for some time and his physicians were not surprised. They think, however, that the effect will be of short duration, and that he will be sufficiently recovered to attend to his work within two or three weeks.

Mr. Strong has only recently returned from abroad, after spending about three months in Europe, Asia and the Holy Land. He is one of the best known of the Episcopal ministers of the state.

NEW CITY HALL IN WAYCROSS.

Council Instructs Water Works Commission To Erect Building.

Waycross, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) The city council passed a resolution last night authorizing the water works commission to build a city hall. It is to be a very handsome structure, covering the entire triangular park on which the water works plant is located.

The lower part of the building is to be occupied by the engine and reservoir of the city water works and the apparatus for the fire department. The upstairs is to be fitted up with handsome offices for the mayor, clerk and marshal.

The building is to cost $4,000 or $5,000, and is to be built by the water works commission with money made by that department of the city government.

SCHOOL TAX BILL DEFEATED.

Supporters of Measure Say Another Election Will Be Held.

Waycross, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Hon. Warren Lott, ordinary of Ware county, received the returns from the election held Friday for the ratification of the school tax bill, and the same were consolidated yesterday.

The returns show that there were 216 votes cast, 132 for the ratification and 84 against it.

This defeats the measure, but those who are in sympathy with it state that another election will be called next year.

NORTH CAROLINA DEBATERS

Chosen To Meet Johns Hopkins, Vanderbilt and Georgia.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., February 23.—(Special.)—The Philanthropic and Dialectic Literary societies held a meeting last night to choose Carolina's representatives in the Johns Hopkins, Vanderbilt and Georgia debates. The representatives chosen for Johns Hopkins were R. R. Williams, Newton, N. C., from Di; D. P. Stern, Scotland Neck, N. C., from Phi. Both of these men are members of the senior class and represented Carolina in the debate with Georgia last year. The subject chosen is, "Resolved, That Modern Trusts Threaten the Future Welfare of the American People." Carolina will uphold the negative side.

The Vanderbilt debaters are Charles Ross, 1905, from the Di, and T. A. Adams, 1902, from the Phi. Mr. Ross was a member of the last legislature. Mr. Adams is a hard worker and a deserving young man. Query, "Resolved, That the Federal Government Should Own and Operate the Railroads of the United States."

Georgia debaters are C A. Bynum, Lincolnton, N. C., from Di, and R. W. Herring, Chatham, N. C., from Phi. These men are both members of the junior class. They are good men and Carolina feels sure that she will be well represented. Query, "Resolved, That the Growing Power of Centralization Threatens the Democratic institutions of the United States."

BAD MONEY PASSER CAUGHT.

Two Cities Will Fight for an Alleged Counterfeiter.

Waycross, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) For several days the officers here have been on the lookout for a counterfeiter. A man has been passing spurious money in the city, his principal work being among the negroes. The coin passed was in silver dollars and half dollars, and the man would have the negroes to get the money changed for him. He is a fairly good-looking white man, and worked his scheme here successfully.

A negro known as One Arm Charley got onto the game, and has been assisting Sheriff McClelland to locate the culprit. Last night Charley observed the man getting on one of the trains leaving for Jacksonville. He immediately telephoned Sheriff McClelland of the fact, who wired W. D. Vinzant, chief of police of Jacksonville, to look out for the man.

This morning Mr. McClelland received a message from Chief Vinzant, stating that the alleged counterfeiter was in jail, but that there were charges against him there. Sheriff McClelland wired back to Jacksonville requesting that the prisoner be turned over to him, and will use every endeavor to have him answer the charges against him here first.

THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Contract Awared—George Foster Peabody Visits in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) George Foster Peabody, of New York, is in the city, and today went over the three plans of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association building submitted respectively by T. W. Smith and Lockwood Bros., of Columbus, and Alexander Blair, of Macon.

Messrs. Smith and Lockwood were given the contract jointly to draw the detailed plans, several desirable features being found in each set. It is understood that all three architects secure premiums.

Work on the Y. M. C. A. building begins in April. The building alone will cost $35,000. George Foster Peabody donated this amount.

First Rural Free elivery.

Carrollton, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Carroll county's first rural free mail delivery, which started January 1 last from this place via Sand Hill, Hickory Level and Shady Grove, saw its first trip today in its elegant new screen wagon. Mr. T. A. C. Smith, the carrier, has equipped himself with the most modern cap for this kind of service.

CELEBRATION OF THE PHI KAPPAS

Members of the Society Observe Eighty-Second Anniversary.

FRANK H. BARRETT ORATOR

"Southern Literature" Was the Subject of the Anniversarian's Address, in Which He Seeks To Explain Dearth of Literature Here.

Athens, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Phi Kappa celebrated its eighty-second anniversary yesterday. F. H. Barrett, of Augusta, was the speaker of the day, and his subject was "Southern Literature."

FRANK H. BARRETT, Of Augusta, Orator at Eighty-second Phi Kappa anniversary in Athens Saturday.

His speech dealt with the reasons why the south has produced so little literature.

A large audience heard the address and were well pleased. The university orchestra furnished the music. The programme was as follows: Music, university orchestra; prayer, Rev. Troy Beatty; music, university orchestra; introduction, Sandy Beaver, Jr., master of ceremonies; address, Frank H. Barrett, Augusta, Ga., subject, "Southern Literature;" music, university orchestra; benediction, Rev. Troy Beatty.

Sandy Beaver, Jr., introduced the anniversarian, who spoke in part as follows:

"America is the youngest of the great nations of the earth. Her advance in civilization has been rapid but unsymmetrical. Her people have paid more attention to inventions in machinery, labor saving apparatus, and in everything of a business nature than they have to art. They are a people more inclined to business than to the finer arts. The literature which America has produced has been all from New England. The south has produced none.

"The south has produced great men, but they were orators, not writers. Their aim was to give the people of this country a stable administration and just laws. Politics and law were their forte. Argument was their delight. They were inclined to affairs. They loved to worst other men in debate. From their youth they were trained in debate and argument. The south has produced rivals of Demosthenes and Cicero, but no equals of Sophocles and Aristotle.

"Southerners' pursuits were chiefly agricultural. They lived on plantations widely separated from each other, surrounded by an inferior class. There were few towns in the south, and they were only marts for goods, a mere attempt to conform to the customs of the country, under such conditions the southerners lived on their plantations and gave up the pleasures and conveniences of city life. As it is only in thickly settled towns where the attrition of minds produces literature, it is easy to see why the southerner produced so little of it.

"Then, too, the south was handicapped by time. New England literature did not begin till 1820, and the south was far behind in time for development, beside which she developed more slowly. In the south there were no schools for painting or other like arts. There was but one coterie in the south, and that one was in politics.

"The southerner was fitful. He courted art in an amateur way. He would work all day, speaking and pleading law cases and try to make literature at night. But literature must be sought persistently and patiently and the temperament of the southerner did not permit him to do this. In England at this time the higher classes looked down on literateurs and the same was the case in the south. A southerner was allowed to handle it in a dainty way, but it was deemed a disgrace to make one's living by it.

"The civil war broke on our vision. Countless deeds of heroism were performed by the sons of the south; they met victory and defeat, accepting both with equal grace, and at length when their star set at Appomattox, went back home and set to work rebuilding their ruined homes.

"What illimitable material the south furnishes to the novelist; a social system different from any ever seen in the world before; the touching confidence of the old slave; the relation between slave and master; the southerner's impetuous nature and his ready defense of women; beautiful scenes; the old traditions of the negro and countless incidents for the story teller. Then the war itself furnishes material for the successful novels, the bravery and the courage of southern women; the deathless deeds of her men, their sublime devotion to duty, their high patriotism and fiery nature, their endurance of toil and labor, and finally the grace with which they accepted defeat. Then the reconstruction days when the white man was dazed by recent events and the black was tasting the bitter fruits of liberty.

"Joel Chandler Harris has said that contrast and contradiction are the elements of a story. And this is found in abundance in the south, education and ignorance, culture and rudeness, liberty and slavery. What the south needs now is men who are versed in political economy, in ethics, in history, in art and in literature, and these the colleges of the state are fast making of the youth of the land. The field is ready to be upturned. It only needs the proper men."

MANY DOLLARS ARE PAID OUT.

Veteran Pensioners and Seaboard Employees Receive Their Checks.

Americus, Ga., ebruary 23.—(Special.)—The sum of $5,000 was distributed in Americus yesterday among the disabled confederate veterans, this being only a portion of the amount due the pensioners of Sumter county.

The Seaboard Air Line railway likewise distributed $20,000 here in payment to its employees.

Both the confederate veterans and railroad people received checks in payment of their claims, and, the banks being closed on account of holiday, there was an extraordinary demand upon merchants for cash. Every available dollar in town was thus brought into requisition. Every merchant has a handful of valuable checks tonight, but little available cash remains.

They Left for New York.

Louisville, Ky., February 23.—Terry McGovern and Dave Sullivan, principals in Saturday night's fight, left today for New York.

BOY SENDS BULLET TO HEART

Son of South Carolina Engineer Ends His Life.

CLAIMED HARSH TREATMENT

Boy Had Been Going Out Much of Evenings Despite His Father's Reproof.

Columbia, S. C., February 23.—(Special.) Eddie Holland, the 16-year-old son of a railroad engineer, shot himself through the heart in his room tonight.

The youth had been clerking in his uncle's dry goods store. He seemed from all reports to have been industrious and sober, but of late had been going out a good deal in the evenings. His father objected, but he continued to go.

This evening Engineer Holland came home and was told that Eddie was out late last night. He severely reprimanded his son.

The boy, a few minutes later, asked his father for a sheet of paper, and then went to his room. In ten minutes a shot was heard. The father forced the door to find the boy dead, a bullet in his heart.

On the table was the sheet of paper. On it Eddie had written that he thought he was treated too harshly and wanted to end it all. He then told each member of his family goodby.

LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY.

Those in Winter Course of Agriculture Mapped Out.

Athens, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—The course of lectures at the university in the winter course of agriculture has been mapped out. It treats of dairying and veterinary science. Professor Starnes will give thirty lectures on horticulture and Professor Johnson will give thirty on veterinary science and dairying.

A model dairy has been arranged in the basement of the agricultural hall. The apparatus is the best that can be obtained and the professors are familiar with their work.

The Freshman Banquet.

The freshman banquet was a lively affair. Last year the freshman class gave a banquet, despite the efforts of the sophomore class. This year the freshman class decided to do likewise.

All preparations were kept secret and the sophomores did not learn of it until it was nearly too late to prevent it. They gathered a crowd, however, and nabbed three or four freshmen. One they tied and took out to the cemetery and left him there. Another they caught and tied up, but he was released by a member of another class. The freshmen had their banquet, however.

The toasts were as follows:

The toastmaster was Albert E. Thornton. The toasts were as follows: "Our Class," W. G. England; "October 5, 1901," John Copeland; "Our Athletics," W. T. Hanson; "Our Girls," H. W. Moore; "Class Spirit," Keith Conway; "The Lucys," F. H. Hodgson; "The Banqueters," F. L. McMillan; "Our Future," Tommy Atkinson; "Farewell," Eugene Talmadge.

MACON STAGS TO MAKE MONEY.

Veterans' Cake Walk To Be Feature of Affair.

Macon, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—The stag affair to be given by the Macon Volunteers tomorrow night will be one of the most interesting entertainments given in this city in some time. No invitations have been issued, except those sent through the local press, but a very large crowd will attend.

Mayor Bridges Smith and the members of the city council have accepted invitations and will be present to share in the fun of the evening. The veterans of the confederate and the Spanish-American wars are also invited and many will attend, as will the members of the local Gand Amy of the Republic post.

One of the leading features of the programme for the occasion will be a cake walk by members of the Robert A. Smith camp of Confederate Veterans. The members of the local confederate camp will gather at the court house tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock and march to the Volunteers' armory in a body.

Macon May Get Hotel.

Macon, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Edward A. Horne, who owns the site on which the old Planters' hotel stood, in this city before the war, has been active toward the erection of a handsome new hotel on that property the past few days. It is now probable that the building will be erected. The site is on Cherry street, between Third and Fourth streets. If the present plans are carried out, a building will be put up at a cost of $100,000, exclusive of the value of the property on which it is to be erected.

His Last Sermon in Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Rev. H. O. Judd, rector of the St. Paul Episcopal church of this city, preached his last sermon at that church tonight. He will leave next week for Valdosta, where he will be rector of the Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Judd has served the congregation of St. Pauls church in this city for the past eleven years, and the people of Macon give him up to Valdosta with great reluctance.

Smallpox in Wilkes County.

Washington, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Two cases of well developed smallpox are in Wilkes county. One of the parties, Gabe Grant, lives on Ben Cade's place 3 miles from town and the other is a negro child on Aris Lindsey's plantation, 4 miles north of the city. Dr. John Hill has seen the Grant negro and says it is a genuine case of smallpox. The disease is supposed to have been brought from Atlanta by a negro woman named Sissy Stark.

Will Finish the Court House.

Moultrie, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Owing to a disagreement between the county commissioners and J. H. Harris, the contractor, work has been suspended on the court house. The commissioners, however, will complete the court house themselves. They hope to have it completed by the 1st of June.

Six Ejectment Suits.

Carrollton, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) S. J. Boykin, county administrator, as administrator of L. M. Whitehead, of this county, deceased, brought six ejectment suits in the superior court here yesterday to recover some $5,000 worth of real estate for the Whitehead estate. The defendants in the various suits are farmers of the northern part of the county near Temple—William Wrenn, John O. Sharp, Jeff Whitehead, Davis Williams, John Pritchett and Mrs. Susan B. McLung—the latter being of Haralson county.

Even Race for Judgeship.

Moultrie, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Colonel E. P. S. Denmark, of Valdosta, who is a candidate for judge of the southern circuit, was here yesterday. The bar at this place is about evenly divided between Colonel Denmark and Hon. R. G. Mitchell, of Thomasville.

FUGITIVE'S SHOT KILLS OFFICER

George Pilkins Meets and Takes the Life of His Pursuer.

A POSSE WAS HUNTING HIM

He Was Being Sought for Killing an Aged Negro Who Ordered Him Out of House for Use of Profane Language.

Roanoke, Va., February 23.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff J. S. Smith was shot and instantly killed by George Pilkins, a desperate mountaineer, in Russell county, Va., today.

Pilkins recently killed an aged negro man because he was ordered to leave the negro's, it is charged, for using profane language in the presence of the latter's family. There was a reward of $200 for his capture.

A posse was in search of Pilkins, of which Deputy Sheriff Smith was a member. He and Pilkins came face to face. Pilkins had his revolver in his hand and proceeded to use it with fatal effect upon the officer.

The report of the revolver was heard by others of the posse, who hastened to the scene. When they reached Smith he was dead and Pilkins had disappeared. There is much indignation in that community, and, if captured, it is feared Pilkins may be lynched.

CITY IS WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Early Message from Hartsville, Tenn., Tells of Damage.

Nashville, Tenn., February 24.—(2:30 a. m.)—A telephone message from Hartsville, Tenn., at 1:30 o'clock this morning says the entire south side of the business portion of Main street has been destroyed by fire and that the north side is threatened.

Hartsville has no fire department and the flames are being fought by bucket brigades. No estimate of the loss has been given.

At 2 o'clock the fire was reported under control and the loss estimated at $50,000.

BOTH SIDES LOOKING AHEAD.

Greene and Gaynor Trial Promises Much Interest Today.

Savannah, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) In the Greene and Gaynor case of alleged conspiracy in the United States court here, in the event that the demurrer of the defendants is overruled, a motion to quash the indictment will be made by counsel for the defendants. It is to support the averments to be made in this motion that many witnesses have been summoned.

Evidently the government will also be prepared, for a jury has been drawn and the members of the panel notified to appear in court on Monday. It is understood that, under the law, the facts alleged in a motion to quash must be submitted to a jury for determination and decision, and the jury evidently is for this purpose.

It is believed that attacks will be made on the manner in which the grand jury by which the indictment was returned was drawn and summoned, and that incidents at least interesting, if not sensational, will develop when the trial of the case is resumed tomorrow morning.

FIVE HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

Women Thrown from Carriage When Car Frightened Horses.

Augusta, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—The occupants of a crowded electric car had an exciting episode this afternoon.

Just as the car was turning the curve in front of the Bon Air hotel, in Summerville, it came alongside of a double-seated two-horse drag in which J. Slidell Nixon was driving with his family. There were besides Mr. Nixon, two ladies and two children in the trap.

The horses became frightened at the car, and as they plunged to one side, broke loose one of the breast straps, allowing the pole to swing against their legs.

A serious accident was imminent, and men sprang from the car to seize the horses. Ladies on board the car screamed as the horses swung short around, overturning the trap, smashing one of the wheels and piling the whole party in the street, with the vehicle on top.

Men from the electric car quickly righted the vehicle and picked up the women and children. Strangely enough, not one was seriously hurt.

Many Bills Will Remain.

Jackson, Miss., February 23.—(Special.) Not less than fifty bills, many of them of an important nature, will be still pending on the calendars of the two houses when the legislature adjourns next Friday. It will an impossibility for the bodies to pass on all measures that have been introduced.

University Given Big Telescope.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 23.—Dr. John Peate, the aged manufacturer of mammoth telescopes, has donated to the American university at Harriman, Tenn., the third largest telescope in the United States. The instrument will be exceeded in size only by the Lick telescope and the instrument in the Yerkes observatory at Green Bay, Wis.

MORTUARY.

J. H. Otto, Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—J. H. Otto, who suffered a stroke of paralysis Friday night, died last night and will be buried in this city tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Otto was one of the oldest residents of Macon, having resided here for more than fifty years. For many years he was one of the most prominent jewelers in the state, having a store where the Empire store now stands, in the Triangular block. Mr. Otto served through the civil war as a confederate soldier, making a splendid record. He was born in Germany in 1832.

Mrs. T. J. Windham, Reynolds, Ga.

Reynolds, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. J. Windham died Thursday. She was ill only a few days with pneumonia. Mrs. Windham was a most estimable lady. She is survived by a husband and several children.

Deaths in Bainbridge.

Bainbridge, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Sigmund Nussbaum, of this city, died in Thomasville Friday evening after an illness of several months. For many years he was a practicing attorney, being connected with the firm of Donalson & Hawes. Of late years he had been engaged in several enterprises in this city. He leaves a widow.

Mr. Goodwin, a contractor, died at his home in this city this week of heart failure. He leaves a widow and several children.

H. Gaulding, after a short illness, died a few days since. He leaves a large family.

Walter McCleskey, Woodstock, Ga.

Woodstock, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) Walter McClesky, a young man 19 years old, died today at the home of his father, T. H. McClesky, near this place. Had he lived and been able to continue in school he would have graduated at the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega next June.

A SWELL SHAPE IN HATS:

Pearl Black Otter

Three dollars never bought better value than in these "Atlanta Special" hats. Another one to Stetson!

Yes, $3.00 brings you mighty close to the manufacturing center. We submitted our views and needs on the hat subject, and this model was designed especially for us. If we didn't lead with the biggest slice of the hat business in this city we might aspire to be called "specialists." Sounds mighty nice to be spoken of as hatters and work the specialty racket--but we love to do business too well for that.

We'd like to place this hat alongside of every other three dollar hat in town--and have you see it.

Black, Pearl and Otter, $3

The new Knox models are here.

(Atlanta Agents for Knox.)

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO

38 Whitehall Street.

TO CHOOSE COMMISSIONERS

Floyd Dispensary Electors Meet in Rome on Monday.

SALARY TO BE $20 PER MONTH

The Liquor Men of Rome Will Press Their Contest to the Last Resort.

Rome, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—The dispensary electors, consisting of the mayor and council of the city of Rome, the commissioners of roads and revenues, the ordinary, clerk, sheriff, tax collector, tax receiver and treasurer of Floyd county, will meet at the court house Monday morning and proceed to elect the dispensary commissioners, as provided by law.

The following prominent and well-known gentlemen are prominently mentioned for the offices: J. F. Bass, A. W. Wilkins, W. L. Salmon, W. H. H. Camp, Frank Freeman, W. J. Neel, R. H. West and W. J. Griffin.

The commissioners will be elected for two, four and six years, respectively. Their successors will be elected for six years each, except term vacancies. They will receive $30 per month salary for their services.

There is some talk of an injunction being asked by the whisky men restraining this meeting from electing commissioners, but as this will have no bearing upon the case now in court and would not prejudice the contest in the least, the injunction will not be asked.

There is no doubt of the intention of the liquor men to press their contest to its last resort, and many prominent lawyers predict that the dispensary will never be opened here under the present law. At this the dispensary lawyers smile and look confident.

Rev. M. R. Gross in Washington.

Washington, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Rev. J. L. Gross, formerly of Griffin, but who has been called to the pastorate of a Selma, Ala., Baptist church, filled the pulpit at the Baptist church here today and tonight. Mr. Gross was at one time pastor here and is loved by all of his old flock.

COURT VALUED KISS AT $25

'Twas Snatched from Young Lady on the Street.

CULPRIT BOLTS FROM COURT

Darts Past Officers, Gains Street and Seeks Refuge Over Georgia Line.

Columbus, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—In the mayor's court, in Girard, yesterday, Will Horn, a young white man, was fined $25 or ninety days for kissing a young lady who was on the street.

When the sentence was announced he made a break from the court room, darted past the officers, and, gaining the street, made straight for the wagon bridge. He was pursued, but made the bridge in safety and escaped into Georgia. The Columbus police are looking for him.

DEATH STOPS MARRIAGE VOW.

Comes from Ohio to Georgia to Fiance's Bedside.

Waycross, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—A most pathetic incident was witnessed yesterday when Fred Crust, of Cincinnati, arrived to be at the bedside of his dying fiance, Miss Grace Gillette.

For the past two months or more Miss Gillette, who was one of the most beautiful young ladies in the city, had been desperately ill with typhoid fever. Seeing that there was no hope for her recovery, her betrothed was wired of her condition. He arrived only a few hours before the end came. It was a very touching incident, and one not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The young lady died last night at 7 o'clock, and the funeral was conducted this afternoon at the family residence by Rev. W. H. Scruggs. The remains were taken to Ohio for interment, the family having moved here from that state about eighteen months ago.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Hunting in the forests of Maine. But hunting is not necessary when you want a good cut. If you have a device and want to get it before the people, let us make you a cut. We make anything in the cut line. Half tone and fine work our specialty. Southern Engraving Company, Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 24, 1902.

Atlanta Real Estate.

The fact was authoritatively stated in The Constitution yesterday that no money has ever been lost by those who have made time loans on Atlanta real estate. Current values for properties have fluctuated from time to time by reason of the scarcity or plentifulness of money for spot cash transactions, but those who have banked on the steady progress of real estate values in this city have never been disappointed.

The reasons which have operated in the past thirty years to give increment to land values in Atlanta are as plentiful and prophetic today as ever and no one can make a mistake who judiciously puts dollars into Atlanta real estate. The city is growing daily. Its population is increasing every week by large percentages. New capital is coming into its enterprises and the commercial and manufacturing importance of the city is being enlarged every month. There are projects on foot even now which are sure of realization that will draw many more thousands of people and millions of money to our multiplying industries and trade.

Men often make marvelous fortunes in commercial and industrial ventures, but there is always an element of speculation in them. Overcompetition, the building of diverting lines of railway, and new processes of production may take away local special advantages and bring failure upon certain of those lines of business. The change of a single item in a tariff act of congress may ruin a prosperous industry. The discovery of a new mine, or field of coal, or of an oil district, may change the profits of certain industries from one section to another.

But real estate is subject to few of those incidents. Old General Ben Butler once said:

"My son, the Almighty is making more people every day, but He is not making any more land."

That epigram has its limitations, of course, but in its general significance it is true. Where nature and modern necessities have pointed out the situations of large populations there will continue to be large increases of people and a more limited area for their operations. General Butler said that he had traversed for forty years the route in Boston from the Lowell depot to his law office, and that at the time of his speaking he could not see along the route the signs of half a dozen commercial firms that were in business on that route when he first began to travel it. But, on the other hand, he did not know of half a dozen men who had invested in real estate in Boston at the beginning of the period and held on to it who were not wealthy and solid, either for themselves or their families, at the end of the period.

So it will be in Atlanta. The young man who is saving and shrewd, and carefully invests his surplus in Atlanta real estate and holds on, can look his future in the face with every confidence. No poor houses will be built for him. He will grow in estate every day, for a hundred thousand hands are working hourly to make him rich and independent.

Our advice to every young man in Atlanta is to buy a lot and hang on to it like grim death.

Growth of Southern Population.

Notwithstanding the fact that most of the great centers of population in the United States are north of Mason and Dixon's line it is nevertheless shown by the returns of the last federal census that the south is fully abreast with the north in the rate of increase which has marked the growth of population in this country during the past ten years.

This fact is all the more significant when we remember that the larger cities as a rule increase much more rapidly in population than smaller ones and that whereas there are many wide-awake and progressive cities in this immediate section there are none which can compare with the great metropolitan giants of the country, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis. What then is the explanation of the wonderful forward strides which the south has made since 1890?

Briefly stated, the explanation is this: For several years past the south has been engaged in the fruitful enterprise of developing her material resources and so diversified are the gifts which the indulgent hand of nature has lavished upon her that the attention of the world has been riveted upon no one particular state but upon the section at large. For example, while Texas has sought to interest capital in the large profits to be realized from her oil wells, Alabama has pleaded her coal and iron deposits, Georgia her marble quarries and pine forests, North Carolina her tobacco fields, Kentucky her bluegrass pasture lands for horse and cattle-raising, and all the states have come forward with the peculiar inducements which they severally hold out to investors and immigrants. Many of the states possess great mineral and agricultural resources in common. For instance, coal, iron, cotton and tobacco abound in many different localities. When the aggregate claims of the section are considered it is not surprising that the whole area of country from Virginia to Texas should share in the awakening which is now taking place and should be alike attractive to settlers and enterprising spirits eager for an arena in which to grapple with opportunities.

But the consideration which carries with it the most intense gratification to the people of this section is that the south has not only equalled the north in rapidity of growth during the past ten years, but that the character of this growth has been in many respects much better. Foreign emigrants have flocked to the great cities of the north, carrying with them much of the taint of European socialism, while the south, on the contrary, has derived the bulk of her emigrants from the great northwest, and she has taken into her pure American citizenship but little of the poison which has been the source of so much annoyance to other sections of the union.

A Wrong Sort of Moses.

It was most unfortunate that the very first fiduciary experience of the colored people of the south, "after freedom come," was with the furtive and fugacious Freedman's bank. A leaven of looseness in the handling of trust funds was left over by that institution which has made the colored brother skeptical about investing in enterprises where faith must be lodged in the financial integrity of the individual.

Every once in a while new occasions for the heightening of such distrust occur, and the latest comes from Newport News, where another Miller syndicate scheme has come to grief. The trouble there is in a "Tribe of the Children of Israel." The party with the plug hat and jimswinger coattails, possessed of a countenance that beamed like a side of enameled leather and a voice as mellifluous as that of the bulbul, and burdened with the official title of "Right Worthy Father of the Children of Israel," is in several pecks of trouble.

The cash assets of the tribe amounted to about $100 in the sestertia of the sisters and the oboli of the brethren. These were entrusted to Miller by the "Great Mother," and since that delivery there has been no process known to the tribe that would wrest a denarius from the Right Unworthy Father. Hence, the resort to the police and the sad predicament of the R. W. F. as he languishes in the cooler and dreads the face of "the jedge."

Meanwhile the sisters who are stockholders in the "Children of Israel" are hanging around the jail with hatchets and hammers and andirons and brickbats hid under their aprons. The brethren whose boodle is involved in the bankruptcy are posted down the line from the jug to the judgery armed with brass knucks, slungshots, baseball implements and barber's tools, and a grim determination to relieve lawful justice of a felonious case and the attendant fees.

These are painful episodes in the development of an interesting and useful people. They should move over to Hampton, close by, and there learn how much better it is to put money into land and mules and plows than to plunk it into get-rich-quick concerns. Booker Washington is teaching such lessons to the colored people in his environment and the result is seen in a wide community of independent land owners, with plenty in the smoke-house, Sunday clothes that rival Joseph's coat and a swift catapult for any walking delegate who tries to rope them into a tribe of the "Children of Israel."

The Virginians and Their Bear.

We have all heard of the man who caught the bear by the ears in the middle of the road in the middle of the night. He knew he had it all right, but what he needed was somebody to help him turn it loose!

The good old commonwealth of Virginia seems to be in that plight just now. She ordered the assembling of a constitutional convention. She needed a new constitution about as urgently as any state in the union. The Underwood abortion has survived altogether too long for the good of the state and for the repute of righteous civil government in American commonwealths. The inherent viciousness of that instrument was apparent under republican carpet-bag rule, but not less so in the uses which democrats made of its extraordinary provisions.

But it is evident that the Virginians did not contemplate the continuous performance that the convention has been giving since it was called to order for the first time. The body has jogged along in a happy-go-lucky fashion ever since, meeting, adjourning, debating and playing at "committee of the whole" on reports from various standing committees. It worried Senator Daniel into a spell of sickness and the senate is now in session in Washington without his able services. Congressman Hal Flood has been compelled to do the shuttle trick of flying to and fro between Washington and Richmond. Court procedures all over the state have been thrown back by the fact that so many prominent lawyers are held in the quarantine of the convention. And as yet there are no signs of adjournment, while the first anniversary of the outfit is close at hand.

Meanwhile a new governor has been elected and inaugurated and a new legislature has come down to Richmond town to find the convention holding the capitol and refusing to vacate. The legislators do not know how to legislate with any certainty, for as between the old constitution and the new they are, as it were, between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The Virginians ought to get a hustle on themselves. If they will quit trying to pack a hundred years of future legislation into the fundamental charter; if they will consider that wisdom is not to die with the adjournment of this convention; and that the people of ten, thirty and fifty years hence may be trusted to make laws opportune for their necessities, the constitution might be completed in two weeks more and the memory of the convention be preserved against future jeers.

The "courteous conductor" of an Illinois railway train has received $1,000 by the will of a grateful passenger. If all our Georgia "courteous conductors" could be similarly rewarded every one of them would be a thousand to the good tomorrow.

The protectionists have agreed to concede something to Cuba in order to save the president from having to go away back and sit down. But there must be something in it for them that the country does not yet perceive.

The old lion of Great Britain has got so used to it that he would miss a twisting. We suspect that he maliciously backed into Wheeler this time just for the excitement of the thing.

By the way, what sort of Germans were insulted by Wheeler's sauerkraut capers? Certainly none of those who have eschewed their love of monarchy have any kick coming.

Tunnels, hotels and rathskellers in New York have all proven disastrous resorts for strangers. The only safe places seem to be the Raines law saloons—nothing ever touches them.

Captain Lemly is engaged upon a thrilling historical novel entitled "The Damnation of Schley." Introduction by Edgar Stanton Maclay, ex-prevaricator, U. S. N.

Attorney General Knox has teed off in the trust chase all right, but that is no guaranty that Jim Hill will not lose him before he makes the first bunker.

Spooner says the minority Philippines bill is a proposal "to raise hell on the islands." Is it possible that there is any more of that article over there yet unearthed?

Colonel Jim Brown is making things lively since he resumed full control of The Herald's buzzsaw. There is always something doing when he is at the throttle.

Lord Rosebery also knows how to do the split 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. He opposes home rule for Ireland and favors it for the South Africanders.

It is quite believable that ex-Secretary Gage never intended to be a statesman out of a job. He was only looking for one that would fit him the quickest.

The Boston fellow who made a rag bag of the old flag was man enough to pay his fine without pleading that he belonged to the Edward Atkinson outfit.

We suppose that we shall now have another inundation of criticism of "plantation manners." Boston is usually loaded on that subject.

Santos Dumont, after being fished out of the bay of Monaco, was very damp, but not discouraged. It is fly or "bust" with him every time.

The retirement of Hitchcock from the cabinet will recall to the country that we have such a thing on hand as an interior department.

Senator Scott wants Bristow, the bully of the postoffice department, lifted over the front gate. Bristow is an eminently sparable quantity.

The harmony meeting at the Manhattan Club seems to have been pulled off without any casualties. This is a good omen for the future.

It is safe to assume that Prince Henry brought no present for the weather man who is managing the elements around New York.

The Ohio legislature wants United States senators elected by the people. That is a back-handed lick at Foraker and Hanna both.

The major general in charge of the British hoss corral has been forced to resign because he couldn't tell where he got it!

In spite of Rosewater's threats all the panels in Dave Mercer's Nebraska political fences appear to be still in place.

The parties to the latest French duel were arrested and fined for reckless shooting and damaging the public trees.

The president will probably be surprised by the unanimity with which his opinion is not accepted as final.

The McGovern-Sullivan scrap was the more dignified scrap of the two that happened Saturday.

Those Bulgarian brigands do not seem wholly ignorant of the methods of the green-goods men.

The loss of his watch does not prevent Paderipkey from keeping time on the pianoforte.

The prices of eggs and murphies throw a golden glamor over the potato salad.

John L. might get a job now as chief bouncer for the United States senate.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Mister Winter's Courtship.

I.

Miss Springtime say ter Winter,
"What make you puff en blow?"
En Mister Winter 'low, he did,
"Hit's kaze I loves you so!
I des so proud ter see you
I wants de worl' ter know!"

II.

Miss Springtime stan' en lissen,
En primp up fine ter see,
En blush des lak a country gal
Who weddin' gwine ter be!
En Winter say, "I got her now!—
She sho' will freeze ter me!"

* * * * *

Projectors of a new southern magazine say that they will start "on a cash basis." Come along, brethren! And you can't come too soon.

* * * * *

A Campaign Note.

Let us now be up an' doin',
Every voter feelin' fine;
State can never go to ruin:—
Pick your governor down the line!

* * * * *

First Joy of Authorship.

Dickens has interpreted for all of us the feelings of the young writer when he forwards his first contribution to the editor. The following little story of experience in that line is told by a Georgia writer:

"My first sketch and poem I dropped in a little box, then hung around the box for two hours, until the postman came and gathered its contents.

"The articles were sent to a daily paper in my native town, and for a whole week the office where that paper was printed was the supreme object of interest to me.

"I was up and dressed long before daylight every morning, watching for the carrier. Then, when he made his appearance I met him at the door and received the paper, which I almost feared to open lest the absence of my work should bring another 'flashing pang' of bitter disappointment.

"At last my sketch—my poem—appeared with 'Written Specially for the Times' over both of them!

"The boy had reached the gate, but I called him back and gave him a dollar. Then I locked myself in my room and sat down and felt good, and looked out upon the world and saw that it was beautiful, and wondered when the messenger would call around with the laurel, and just how it would look on my head!"

* * * * *

Of Life and Love.

One of the loveliest lyrics of Arthur Symons is "The Visitor"—beautiful with the gift of tenderness and tears:

A little hand is knocking at my heart,
And I have closed the door.
"I pray thee, for the love of God, depart:
Thou shalt come in no more."

"Open, for I am weary of the way.
The night is very black.
I have been wondering many a night and day.
Open. I have come back."

The little hand is knocking patiently;
I listen, dumb with pain.
"Wilt thou not open any more to me?
I have come back again."

"I will not open any more. Depart.
I, that once lived, am dead."
The hand that had been knocking at my heart
Was still. "And I?" she said.

There is no sound save in the winter air—
The sound of wind and rain.
All that I loved in all the world stands there,
And will not knock again.

* * * * *

We read of an author who makes $10,000 a year, but he is running a saw mill.

* * * * *

The author who writes books for money only may not live hereafter, but gas and grocery bills have no terrors for him now!

* * * * *

Brother Dickey's Version.

Washin'ton wuz a mighty man,
He never tell no lie,
Kaze he knowed de ol' man seen 'im
Chop dat tree, in passin' by!

* * * * *

In reply to the question, "Can a man live without love?" a cynic says: "He can—on $2 a day."

* * * * *

"S'me er my race is so po'," said the colored brother, "dat ef hit wuzn't fer me preachin' ter 'em 'bout hellfire I dunno how dey'd manage ter keep warm in de wintertime!"

* * * * *

Yesterday was as bright as a silver dollar to a man who has been "layin' low" in a dark room ever since the bailiff threatened to levy on him.

* * * * *

Spring in Billville.

Spring is here now—
More or less;
Yander comes Sue
In a caliker dress.

"Goin' to the picnic?"
"No, sir—no!
Goin' to git them stumps
With this grubbin' hoe!"

* * * * *

"The House With the Green Shutters" is the name of a "best selling" novel. Such an alluring title will be a temptation to some of the Billville brethren to write a companion story on "The Field With the Rail Fence."

* * * * *

How He Figured It.

"I reckon me race must er change color sence de ol' Bible times."

"How come dat?"

"Well, don't it say dat in de fiery furnace dey wuz Shadrack, Meschak en a Red Nigger?"

* * * * *

A Billville poet, in love with the girl who milks the cows, calls her "Alice, of Old Cow Pens."

* * * * *

"De sun mus' sho' be hell," says a Georgia darky, "en dey only sees de black spots on it w'en a trifflin' nigger pokes his head out ter git a breath er fresh air en cool off!"

* * * * *

Watch Out!

Watch out, Mister Bluebird,
Settin' dar a-sighin';
Don't you let dat sunshine
Fool you inter flyin'!

Better keep yo' counsel—
Fros' is on yo' feather!
Wait fer Mister Mockin'bird,—
Hit's him dat know de weather!

* * * * *

The blowhard blizzards haven't aired themselves to any great extent in Georgia, nor blown a blast that made Billville crawl cavewards.

F. L. S.

THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

What Representative Journals Think of the President's Opinion.

He Made Peace Impossible.

(From The Chicago Record-Herald.)

It is all in vain that President Roosevelt has concluded his decision in the Schley case with the injunction, now let there be peace over "the unhappy controversy," when he has withheld the one thing that could have stilled the voice of dissent and given the country the peace it longs for.

Schley's Fame Is Secure.

(From The Chicago Journal.)

Admiral Schley is secure of his fame. His name stands high among the most famous of American heroes. He was foremost in one of the greatest of our naval battles, and he himself in the moment of victory said the final word about it: "There is glory enough for all."

The Voice of the Real Jury.

(From The Chicago Chronicle.)

The verdict of the American people—the fairest, most intelligent and best jury which ever considered the law and the facts in a case of public justice—is that Admiral Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago and gained the victory. It is not reversed by President Roosevelt's peculiar decision.

The President Not Infallible.

(From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.)

Roosevelt is not infallible, and because he says a man may be in two places at the same time is no reason why anyone should accept it as a fact.

The President's Unfinished Task.

(From The Philadelphia Times.)

Till the men who have been hounding Schley are removed from positions of official influence the president's patriotic task will not be accomplished. And in any case the popular appreciation of the victor of Santiago will remain undimmed.

Schley Fifty Years Hence.

(From The Detroit Journal.)

With this condemnation on technical grounds and with a nearly unanimous popular approval Admiral Schley must be content. What history will say fifty years from now will at least be this: That no interest of the United States ever suffered that was in the keeping of Admiral Schley.

The People Tired of It.

(From The Milwaukee Sentinel.)

People outside the ranks of the partisans are growing heartily tired of the whole affair, and it is to be hoped that Admiral Schley will for his own sake, abandon the pose of a man with a grievance and rest content with the position he has won in the general esteem.

An Unnecessary Dictum.

(From The Milwaukee Journal.)

We think that it was entirely unnecessary for the president to give it as his opinion that the loop "was the one grave mistake made by an American ship that day." It is a gratuitous increment to the burdens of humiliation borne by a brave man who fought well and effectively in a great naval battle.

An Assertion, and Nothing More.

(From The Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The president's assertion that the greater reward given to Sampson was justified is an assertion, nothing more. He produces no argument to sustain it. If, as he says, neither admiral directed the fight, surely the one who led the fighting was entitled to equal honors with the man who was not there at all.

Where the Mistake Was Made.

(From The Kansas City Journal.)

Each American ship gave chase as a matter of course, and all did good fighting. The result was that Cervera's fleet was destroyed and the war was practically ended. As Admiral Schley subsequently explained, there was honor enough for all. The mistake was in not passing it around in something like equal proportions.

The Popular Opinion Unchanged.

(From The Pittsburg Post.)

We do not think President Roosevelt's "memorandum" will materially affect the judgment of the American people that Schley has been unfairly treated, and that as Admiral Dewey declares he was entitled to the honor and credit of commanding the fleet and winning the battle if any one man has the right to such a distinction.

How the Affair Stands Now.

(From The Washington Post.)

The controversy and its alignments remain intact. Admiral Dewey still thinks that Schley was, from a fighting point of view, in command of the fleet July 3, 1898. Mr. Roosevelt is under a contrary impression. Public opinion will be at no loss to choose between these opposing thoughts. For the rest, nothing. Admiral Schley will continue to get the administration boot as long as the navy department has the executive ear.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Anaesthetic and Anaesthesia.

Editor Constitution: In your paper dated the 1st instant, under the heading, "A Couple of Misstatements," Mrs. McNabb, of Norcross, Ga., calls attention to the fact that our "children are being taught from Steele's physiology that Samuel Guthrie, of New York, was the discoverer of chloroform," and claims this distinction for Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia. While I admire the spirit of her protest, she evidently has her information just a little mixed. The following general statement of facts has been substantially admitted by all who are familiar with the history of anaesthesia.

The terms anaesthesia and anaesthetic were coined by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to describe a condition and an agent, respectively.

In surgical parlance "general anaesthesia" means an artificial loss of all sensation and consciousness. So, likewise, the agent which is used to produce general anaesthesia is called a "general anaesthetic."

While nitrous-oxide gas was used by Horace Wells, a dentist, as early as 1844 to produce general anaesthesia, it has been largely displaced by ether and chloroform, except for short operations, such as the extraction of teeth, etc.

Chloroform was discovered in the year 1831 by one Samuel Guthrie, of New York, but was not used as an anaesthetic till 1847, when it was first used by Sir James Y. Simpson, of Great Britain.

The substance which we know as sulphuric ether has been known to the chemical world under different names for several centuries. It was first referred to as an ether in 1730, and the first published reference to its inhalation was in 1795.

On March 30, 1842, Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, administered ether to James M. Venable for the purpose of rendering him insensible to pain during an operation for the removal of a small tumor from the back of his neck.

On September 30, 1846, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, administered ether to a patient for the painless extraction of a tooth, and on October 16, 1846, in the presence of a number of famous surgeons he administered ether at the Massachusetts general hospital in order that a surgical operation might be painlessly performed. The result was a happy success and Morton, who knew nothing of Dr. Long's experiments, hastened to publish to the world the result of his studies, which was reinforced by the testimony of the many eminent surgeons who had witnessed his demonstrations.

In this way Dr. Morton's name is almost inseparably associated with the discovery of anesthesia notwithstanding the fact (and it is a fact) that Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, had used ether as a general anaesthetic more than four years previously.

To recapitulate. It it is not known who discovered ether, which has been known to chemists under different names for several centuries. Samuel Guthrie, of New York, discovered chloroform in 1831, but chloroform was not used as an anaesthetic till 1847, and it was first used by Sir James Y. Simpson, of Great Britain. Dr. Crawford W. Long is the first man who ever intentionally produced anaesthesia in order that a surgical operation might be performed without pain, and this was done with ether on March 30, 1842. Without any knowledge of Dr. Long's experiments, Dr. Morton in 1848 administered ether for surgical operations, and, unlike Dr. Long, he immediately published to the world the result of his discovery.

If the reader would like more detailed information of the history of anaesthesia I would refer him to a most exhaustive and able article in the "Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia," for 1899, by Dr. Louis H. Jones, of Atlanta, also to Dr. Roswell Park's "An Epitome of the History of Medicine." Very respectfully,

T. E. MITCHELL, M.D.
Columbus, Ga., February 21, 1902.

A Tribute to Mr. Small.

(Wallace P. Reed in Macon Telegraph.)

Our old-timers are delighted to find Sam Small at an editorial desk, when they visit the top floor of The Constitution building. Mr. Small has turned out a great deal of brilliant work for that paper, and he is now at his best. There is not a more versatile or better equipped newspaper man in America, and it is to be hoped that in future he will stick to journalism and let side issues alone.

If he holds to his present idea of settling down permanently in Atlanta he will have plenty of profitable work besides his regular daily task on The Constitution. A man of his genius and varied experience is able at a moment's notice to handle hundreds of subjects of live interest, and his pen is bound to be in demand.

While Mr. Small is one of the most rapid writers in the world, he also has the advantage of being able to dictate the most important articles, without a halt or break. He talks like a book, and his extemporaneous sentences require no revision.

SHOWING THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY BY STATES

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, February 23.—(Special.)—Some very interesting comparisons illustrating the growth of the United States as a whole and the relative standing of individual states, are found in the statistical abstract just issued by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. Mr. Austin, the head of the bureau, thinks some of the pictures drawn by these arrays of figures are picturesque, and indeed they are.

The figures show, for instance, that the gross area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 in 1900; and the population meantime from 5,308,483 in 1800 to 75,893,724 in 1900.

Another page shows that Virginia ranked first in population in 1800, and in 1900 ranked seventeenth; that Pennsylvania has sturdily held her own, having ranked second in population in 1800 and the same in 1900; New York, which ranked third in 1800, stands first in the list in 1900; North Carolina, which stood fourth in rank in 1800, was fifteenth in 1900. Kentucky has moved downward from eighth in rank in 1800 to twenty-ninth in 1900; Delaware, from seventeenth to forty-sixth; while Indiana moved upward from twenty-first in rank in 1800 to eighth in 1900; and Ohio from eighteenth place in 1800 to fourth in rank in 1900.

Public Debt Figures.

Another page which presents an interesting picture is that devoted to the analysis of the principal of the public debt of the United States. It shows that the debt of the United States which in 1865 was $78.25 per capita, was in 1900 $13.45 per capita, and that the interest charge which in 1865 was $4.29 per capita, was in 1901 28 cents per capita; the lowest rate of interest in outstanding bonds in 1865 was 4 per cent, and of those there were $90,000,000, against $245,000,000 per cent bonds, $1,213,000,000 per cent, and $671,000,000 at cent, while in 1901 practically one-fifth the outstanding debt stood at 2 per cent and even those bonds were selling at premium in the markets.

Another interesting fact is that deposits in savings banks in 1820 were $1,138,576, and the number of depositors 8,635; in 1901 the amount of deposits was $2,449,547,885, and the number of depositors 6,107,083; the average sum due each depositor in 1820 was $131.86; in 1901 it was $401.10.

In Foreign Commerce.

Still another interesting picture is that which shows in a single table the story of the foreign commerce of the United States from 1800 to 1900. In 1800 the imports were $91,000,000 and the exports $71,600,000, imports exceeding exports by $20,600,000, or nearly 30 per cent; in 1901 imports were $823,000,000 and exports $1,487,000,000, the excess of exports being $664,000,000, or 80 per cent greater than the imports. Imports in 1901 were nine times as great as in 1800, and exports were twenty-one times as great as in 1800.

Another interesting fact is revealed in the table which divides the imports into great classes and shows the relative growth of each. Articles of food in 1886 formed 31 per cent of the imports, and in 1901 26 per cent; manufactures ready for consumption in 1886 formed 20 per cent of the imports, and in 1901 16.8 per cent; articles in crude condition for use of manufacturers formed 23 per cent of the imports in 1886 and 33.5 per cent in 1901, showing that manufacturers are steadily increasing their importations of raw materials required in manufacturing, while in most other classes the percentage of imports is decreasing.

HOW ONE TOWN'S PLUCK SECURED NEW RAILROAD

Pluck has played a great part in the rehabilitation of the great south. Money has been a potent factor, but pluck has been a dynamic force behind it. No section has been made to grow into greatness by steady strides with greater effect than has that portion embraced by the states of Georgia and Alabama.

Industrial enterprises, schools, colleges, factories and, indeed, all other agencies for the upbuilding of towns, cities and villages, for the propagation of the gospel of work, the dethronement of error and the establishment of truth and righteousness in the land, have marked this glorious country as a goodly land. There is one of these developers which we wish to note specifically in this sketch and one instance we wish to cite to show what may be done when pluck and money are linked together.

Some years ago, during the boom days in Alabama, a great excavation was being made for the erection of a mammoth building. Money was playing a great part in the enterprise, as were also mules and negroes. On being asked if the project was not a huge undertaking, an old negro replied:

"Yes, sir, boss; but you know money, mules and negroes can do anything."

Indeed so, for these three, when united, form a strong combination for the accomplishment of great things.

This was exemplified some three or four years ago in a little town in east Alabama of not more than 1,600 people. The merchants of this town, realizing that they were being discriminated against by a certain railroad, decided to go into the railroad business themselves. Whereupon they met, organized and, within a few weeks, had an engineer out making a preliminary survey of the proposed route. Books of subscription were opened and only a few days passed till all the stock was taken by home men. Dubious ones hooted at the idea of a little town building a railroad; synics sneered, kickers prophesied failure, but owners along the line had cause to run their lands up to fancy prices, and old fields suddenly became choice property. Some few had confidence enough in the project to back their judgment with their money.

Time moved on and within a year the road was completed, the rolling stock installed and the company ready for business. Every day since the trains have been running on schedule time. The road handles all of the 20,000 bales of cotton marketed in the town. It hauls all of the freight brought in and carried out. It practically does all of the vast business of the town and the country adjacent thereto. It has paid well. Doubters are now strong backers and confidently expect the promoters of the enterprise to do whatever they say they will do, especially if it is to build a railroad. The kickers still kick, but because they failed to see their prophecies fulfilled.

This same company is now taking steps to extend this road into Tallapoosa county, 20 miles farther. The terminal point will be at or near the present town of Daviston. The work of making a preliminary survey has commenced. The road is going on to Tallapoosa.

"On to Daviston!" is the cry.

It will take money to build it, some say. To be sure, but it took about $150,000 to build the line to Opelika, and pluck and wise management did it.

If pluck and coin won before, it is safe to believe that success will crown the efforts of the business men of Lafayette in this plan to extend the line.

The country through which the proposed road will run is as good as any in Alabama. Its resources are inexhaustible. Native growth of pines, oak and hickory cover a vast area; water supply is abundant; rock of the best quality lies under and above the ground and the land blooms with varied crops. The future of such a country can be nothing less than big with possibilities. For money seeking a field for sowing this section offers a place of investment that is boundless.

This story of the building of the railroad by a small town is no fiction. The successful carrying out of the project, at a time when money was hard to get and business was dull, was one of the wonders of the times. The enlargement of the scheme by this proposed extension is pregnant with hopes for greater things. It has by all tokens the development of a section that may be made one of the centers of industrial growth of the great south.

What one small town did in railroad building any town can do by pluck, energy and money rightly used.

"Is My Hat on Straight?"

When I go to get my sweethear
With the theater in view
And I'm really in a hurry—
I have minutes just a few
In the doorway when she n
And her face is all a smile,
And she leads me to the parlor,
Bids we wait a little while;
I am left all by my lonesome self,
And with patience do I wait
Till I hear her voice, "Now, Mamma, Is
my
hat
on
straight?"

Then I know I'm strictly in it
For another hour or so,
But I sit and bear and grin it
With a book I'd like to throw.
I get up and pace the carpet
Just my feelings to restrain.
And I whistle now at inter-
Vals my courage to sustain.
Oh, there comes to me the feeling
That I'd like to "pull my freight"
When I hear her ask her sister,
"Is
my
hat
on
straight?"

While I love her, yet I wonder
If she ever stops to think
That the chain that binds, by thunder,
Is but holden by a link?
Yet while all these thoughts come to me
And as many, many more,
I still find myself perambu-
Lating up and down the floor
In a mood that's aught but passive,
For it does exasperate
When you find it is 9:30
And the curtain's up at 8.

Pretty soon the door flies open
And a change comes over me;
There she stands in regal splendor
And a wealth of finery.
Tripping softly over to me
Then she gently steals a kiss,
Which accounts in a great measure
For the metamorphosis.
In an angel's voice she whispers,
"Jack, I know it's getting late;
But you'll tell me, won't you, dearie,
Is
my
hat
on
straight?"

—ELIZA RUSSELL PEACHY.
Washington, D. C., February, 1902.

The Gubernatorial Gate.

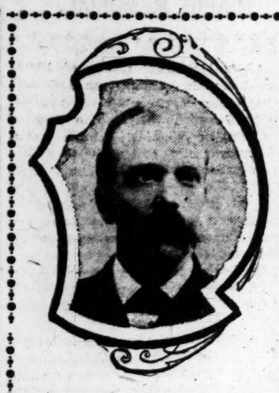
Cedartown Courier: Editor Estill seems to have quickened from a flat-footed walk to a fox-trot, in his es per. Joe Terrell, however stage and is no

RS. EDDY'S FAITH IS ERMED "BLASPHEMY"

W. J. Holtzclaw Attacks Christian Science Faith.

PREACHER SAYS MRS. EDDY HAS MADE A FORTUNE

Pastor of Jones Avenue Baptist Church, at Night Service, Arraigns the Christian Science Leader—Charges Her with Plagarism.



REV. W. J. HOLTZCLAW, Whose Views on Christian Science Were the Subject of His Sermon Last Night.

At the Jones Avenue Baptist church last night Rev. W. J. Holtzclaw devoted his attention to Christian Science and to Mrs. Eddy, the acknowledged head of the Christian Science faith. In the course of his remarks the pastor declared Mrs. Eddy to be an illiterate impostor and the science she espouses to be a fraud.

His text was a part of the eighth verse of the second chapter of Colossians: "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit."

Dr. Holtzclaw spoke as follows:

"Recently I had occasion to refer to some of the fads of the present day in a sermon from this pulpit, to which one E. H. Carmen, whom I do not know, made some reply in The Constitution. Since I do not know this gentleman, my remarks on this occasion can in no way be considered personal. I shall refer to his charges in the kindest terms the circumstances will permit.

"Mr. Carmen says: 'To say that no miracles have been performed since the apostolic age is to make a statement that cannot be proven, and expresses a perverted sense of the Scriptures, for which there is not the slightest warrant.' Then it devolves upon Mr. Carmen to prove my statement to be false, and not merely assert that it is and give no proof, which he knows he cannot do. He says my theological teachers are responsible for my statement. If that be true, we are both in the same box, for his language is Mrs. Eddy's, verbatim. He then proceeds to cite a definition of a miracle in Dr. Hodge's 'Outlines of Theology,' which has absolutely nothing to do with the question, for what a miracle is, and when and by whom performed, are different things altogether. Mr. Carmen says: 'We have shown that Jesus and Paul taught that divine healing was to be a perpetuated power.' These are familiar words from Mrs. Eddy's little book, and they are just as false as I will prove her to be before I am done. His reference to the Latin fathers is a familiar dodge of Mrs. Eddy, in which there is absolutely nothing. Mr. Carmen says Dr. Lorimer has changed his mind on this question. The doctor's wife is my cousin, and if he has changed I am not aware of it. Has not Dr. Lorimer's language been disconnected and perverted? Mr. Carmen concludes by saying: 'Do Christian Scientists refuse to produce proofs of their power to heal?' I answer, Yes.

Failed in Boston.

They have failed in Boston at their headquarters, and elsewhere, every time it has been demanded of them. The fad is a fraud and I have facts to prove it. Who is Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who poses as the author of the fad? She is a woman now about 85 years of age, notwithstanding that her followers are forced to sell a picture made from a crayon drawing representing a woman of 40 years and which purports to be a picture of Mrs. Eddy. The purpose of this is to show what so-called Christian Science will do toward preserving the body. Mrs. Eddy's picture as she appears today looks to be that of an old woman at least 90 years old. Mrs. Eddy is recognized, by her followers only, as being the divinely appointed representative of God. She so declares herself. Mrs. Eddy teaches her readers to believe that God has re-out, to her the power to cause disease, ready nd business disaster, and yet, at strike w ime she teaches them that sick-instrumen in do not really exist. Where garment ony in this? As a result of working o hundreds of children and and a ha lowed to suffer for the want of me attention. The North American Review recently gave an account of a case in New York, where a half-grown boy was allowed to suffer with a broken or diseased leg for two weeks. The board of health reported the case to Dr. Purinton, of the Bellevue hospital, who had the boy's leg amputated after gangrene had blackened the leg from the foot to the knee, and thus saved the poor boy's life. Hundreds of such cases are occurring now through the influence of this blasphemous woman. If she were in private life, being a woman as she is, I would hesitate to speak as I must; but she is not only in public life, but she is behind a gigantic duping institution which is duping the dupes to her own enrichment. Mrs. Eddy was born in the town of Bow, N. H., and was very poor. For a time, in her early life, she made her living as a spiritualist medium, and gave public seances for money in and around Boston. er first husband was a Mr. Glover, who died at Wilmington, N. C., and was buried in the potter's field. A boy child was afterwards born to Mrs. Glover, who is now in the west and seldom, if ever, comes to see his mother. Mrs. Eddy is now rich, and notwithstanding that she speaks of this first husband in endear- terms in her books, his body still lies in the potter's field. Her second husband was a dentist named Patterson, who was captured at the battle of Bull Run, and while he was in prison she secured a divorce from him. Her third husband was Asa G. Eddy, whose name she now bears.

Mrs. Eddy's Relation.

"What is Mrs. Eddy's relation to the life and to the activities of the world? How and by what means has she attained to the position of wealth and influence which she now holds? I answer, By deception and fraud! Twenty-six years ago she published a book entitled, 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' and this sacrilegious falsehood has been accepted by her followers. It has caused parents to be separated and children to be forsaken. It has caused young women to look upon marriage as being lustful and indecent. It has caused hundreds to turn from the pursuit of knowledge and shut themselves up to the ignorance to which this ungodly fad leads. None but weak and disordered minds can be duped into such stuff. Mrs. Eddy has changed the contents of her blasphemous book, like a weathercock, for the past twenty-six years. The Bible says God is 'without variableness or shadow of turning,' and yet she says the contents of her book were revealed to her by God. It is a well-known fact that whole chapters have been left out of her miserable twaddle of a book and new ones inserted. To obviate this, the book is now published as hers only in part. The Rev. James H. Wiggin, a Unitarian preacher, is the man who put Mrs. Eddy's book into good English, she being too illiterate to do it. He also wrote a sermon for her use in her mother church pulpit and elsewhere. She afterwards inserted this sermon in her book as a chapter on 'Wayside Hints,' which she says was revealed to her from God. Mr. Wiggin is said to have been greatly amused at this, and so expressed himself just before his death, which occurred recently. Mrs. Eddy stole her miserable twaddle from Dr. Quimby, of Portland, Me., whose pupil she was in 1864. From 1868 to 1870 she lived at Stoughton, where she openly declared herself to be a disciple of Dr. Quimby. At that time she had gathered about her a few followers to whom she sold extracts of Dr. Quimby's writings. These extracts were called 'The Science of Man, or the Principle Which Controls All Phenomena,' and 'Soul's Inquiries of Man.' In 1870 this Mrs. Eddy first claimed to have discovered her so-called Christian Science, and at that time she confessed that she got it all from Dr. Quimby. She knew that any attempt to differentiate her methods from those of Dr. Quimby would not take in that section of the country. Dr. Quimby, like Mrs. Eddy, was illiterate. Neither of them knew anything about philosophy or science. She discovered that Dr. Quimby had duped the fools for filthy lucre and also saw an opportunity to do the same. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that she makes 500 per cent out of her book, which she says came from God. She has been more successful financially than was Mohammed with his sinkhole Koran.

The Fee Charged.

"The original fee which she charged for twelve lessons in her blasphemous fad was $300. She now charges the same fee for seven lessons in the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated upon ignorant dupes. The wisdom of her course consists in dollars and cents. Has God waited through all the centuries of the past till now to make a revelation to the world through this miserable spirit-medium which the Bible denounces? Did Jesus Christ make an impartial revelation? Is revelation just now becoming complete through this illiterate blasphemer who styles herself the representative of God and the equal of Jesus Christ? She says she is the fulfillment of the phophecy in the twelfth chapter of Revelations where it reads: 'And there appeared another wonder in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun,' etc. This is the claim of a woman who said concerning another woman whom she hated: 'I would like to tear her heart out and trample it under my feet.' Does this sound like a representative of God and the equal of Jesus Christ? While at Stoughton she was ordered to vacate a room where she was denied further entertainment and she proceeded to mutilate the furniture in the room, cut to pieces the matting on the floor, slashed the mattress on the bed into shreds and poured a pile of live coals from the stove into the closet among a lot of old papers. The fire was discovered in time to be extinguished. At Lynn, Mass., she was called the 'she devil,' because of her abuse of her husband and her terrible temper which she made no effort to control. At Boston she gave up her spirit-medium business and posed as the head of a bogus college which issued illegal degrees for a fee. It was at this time that she announced herself as the champion of so-called Christian Science. It was in 1894 that she published her book called 'Christ and Christmas,' in which she has a picture entitled 'Christian Unity,' representing Christ seated on a stone holding the right hand of a woman, while in her left hand she holds a scroll bearing the legend 'Christian Science.' That picture is designed to illustrate the following lines:

"'As in blessed Palestine's hour, so in our age
'Tis the same hand unfolds His power and wries the page.'

Claiming To Have Power.

"This is the declaration of a woman who about her own head, and that of Jesus Christ, she hangs a halo. This is the woman who imposes upon the simple-minded by claiming to have the power to triumph over death and to raise the dead. She says she has twice raised her third husband from the dead. If this be true, why is Mr. Eddy still in his grave? In The New York Sun, some time ago, she published an article in which she stated that she had healed persons in the last stage of consumption, healed carious bones and cancer in its worst form, but when asked to give names, places and dates, she was as mute as a corpse.

"This woman is the acknowledged mother of the fad her followers are duped into believing. She makes these false pretentions for money. She reminds us of Simon, the sorcerer, who wanted to buy the power of conferring the Holy Ghost on whomsoever he might lay hands. His motive was the same as Mrs. Eddy's—money. The apostle said to this man just what he would say to this woman if he were on earth: 'Thou art in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity.' It was in 1881 that Mrs. Eddy established her 'Massachusetts Metaphysical College' for the purpose of turning out so-called Christian Science healers at the price of $300 per head in advance. She claims to have turned out, in seven years, over 4,000 students which, at $300 each, would aggregate $1,200,000. She charges her pupils $3 each for a copy of 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' so that 4,000 pupils would have paid her $12,000 for a book that costs 50 cents to be made. She says she has sold over 225,000 copies of this book at $3 cloth, $5 leather binding. This is $75,000. Ahem! Good profit!! 'There's millions in it.' Such

Continued on Sixth Page.

A Perfect Diamond

has been described as having the flash of fire with the freshness of dew.

Our diamonds come as near to fulfilling these conditions as is possible.

New settings—new designs in brooches, pendants and lockets.

MEYER & BERKELE,

3[illegible] Whitehall Street.

LIVE CONTESTS TAKING SHAPE

Candidates for County Offices Marshaling Their Forces for Coming Contest.

COMMITTEE WILL LIKELY NAME PRIMARY DATE SOON

Race for Representative and County Commissioner Attracts Greatest Interest—Outside of Coroner, Present Incumbents Have No Opposition.

The county political pot is beginning to boil and the coming primary, to nominate Democratic candidates for several county offices, is a topic for speculation and gossip among the politicians. Up to the present time, however, the campaign has given promise of no exciting features, and apparently the only interest aroused is among the candidates, their friends and politicians. The candidates are quietly marshaling their forces and getting their campaign in shape.

A meeting of the county democratic executive committee, to select a date for the primary, will probably be called in a short time. A movement is on foot to secure an early primary and the opinion prevails that it will be held in the spring.

The officers to be nominated at that time are three members of the legislature, three members of the board of county commissioners, sheriff, tax collector, tax receiver, clerk of the superior court, county surveyor and coroner.

The contests attracting the greatest attention at present are those for legislative honors and for seats on the county board. Candidates are already out for both places and several other names are being mentioned in connection with them.

It is probable that the present representatives—Messrs. John M. Slaton, C. C. Houston and Thomas Egleston—will be in the race for reelection, although none of them has made formal announcement. Among others being mentioned and who have announced their candidacy are Messrs. Edgar Latham, E. F. Childress and F. J. Merriam.

Messrs. Latham and Childress are well-known young attorneys of the city, and both have large numbers of friends who are working in their behalf. Mr. Merriam is a prominent farmer and has many stanch supporters in the county. The contest for representative promises to attract much interest before the date of the primary arrives.

The indications are that the race for county commissioners' places will also wax highly interesting. The terms of Forrest Adair, present chairman of the board; Captain Clifford L. Anderson, and Walter R. Brown expire this year and their successors are to be nominated by the primary.

Anderson a Candidate.

Captain Anderson is a candidate for reelection, but it is understood that Mr. Adair will not be in the race. It is not known whether Mr. Brown will run, as he has not yet announced his determination. Captain Anderson was chairman last year and during his service on the board has made an excellent record and many supporters. His friends are at work for him and believe he will win another term.

I. C. Clark has announced his candidacy for one of the places, and others mentioned as possible candidates are S. B. Turman, Hubert Culberson and Dr. E. L. Connally. Definite announcements will likely be made as soon as the primary date is determined.

Coroner J. R. Stamps will have opposition, it being understood that there are several aspirants for his position. Charley Church, a drug clerk, and Willis W. Thompson, a salesman, are mentioned as candidates.

So far as can be learned, no opposition has manifested itself to the remaining county officers, affected by the approaching primary. They are Sheriff John W. Nelms, Tax Collector A. P. Stewart, Tax Receiver T. M. Armistead, Clerk Arnold Broyles, of the superior court, and County Surveyor C. S. Robert.

The regular county election will be held in October.

ELECTION OCCURS THURSDAY.

Voters of Rural Districts To Decide Long-Term School Question.

The special election for the approval or disapproval of the long term school law will be held next Thursday. Ordinary Wilkinson has named the managers and clerks to have charge of the election, and all of the details have about been completed.

The voters qualified to participate must reside outside of Atlanta, East Point and Hapeville, as those places have local school laws and are not affected. For several weeks past citizens of the rural districts have been registering for the election, and Tax Collector Stewart announces the total registration as 717.

The issues involved are of much importance to the country districts of the county, and accordingly much interest is being manifested in the outcome of the election. The law to be approved or disapproved was enacted at the last session of the legislature and increases the county public school term from five to ten months in the year. The law carries with it an increase of little more than $2 taxation, and the legislature left the acceptance of the proposition with the citizens.

Opposition to the law has been manifested in some quarters, but it is believed that it will be approved by a big majority. Those favoring the proposition contend that its approval will be of great benefit to the county.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held tomorrow night in the academy at Bolton for the purpose of discussing the measure. E. F. Childress has consented to deliver an address on its merits.

MRS. STEWMAN WAS FOUND.

What Appeared To Be an Inexplicable Mystery Has Been Cleared Up by Herself.

Mrs. Josie Stewman and her two children, who were reported to the police as having mysteriously disappeared while en route from Marietta to Atlanta, showed up again on yesterday.

Mrs. Stewman left Marietta without telling her husband, who was absent at the time. She had received a telegram stating that her sister, Miss Susie Willis, was very ill in Atlanta. She did not wait to inform her husband, but took a freight train for Atlanta.

This caused the husband and the relatives in Atlanta to think she was lost and they asked the police to help find her. The affair appeared to be an inexplicable mystery at first.

Mr. Stewman came to Atlanta to help find his lost wife, and she met him at her sister's house.

CONFEDERACY'S DEATH CHAMBER THREATENED

THE OLD GEORGIA STATE BANK BUILDING, At Washington, Ga., in Which the Last Meeting of the Confederate Cabinet Was Held. The Proposal To Destroy It Has Raised Bitter Opposition.

Movement on Foot in Wilkes County to Put New Court House Where the Old Georgia State Bank Building Is Located.

By Lauren Foreman.

A LIVELY controversy is on in Wilkes county on account of the probability of the old Georgia State Bank building's being torn down by the county officials, that the ground on which it stands may be used as the site for a new court house.

The Georgia State Bank building is the building in which the last cabinet meeting of the confederacy was held. It was in that building that the last official acts of the cabinet were recorded, and in which President Davis for the last time ordered the great seal of the confederacy used.

The meeting of the cabinet was held in the "old bank building" on May 3, 1865. President Davis, while in Washington, was entertained in it as the guest of Dr. J. J. Robertson, who was at that time cashier of the bank.

The money of the confederate treasury was put in the vaults for safe keeping, and from them the last cent was paid out. The vaults in which the confederacy's last gold was held are still intact, though for some time they have not been used as money vaults. The building has not been used as a bank building since 1870, when it was bought by General B. W. Heard, who used it as a residence until his death. A year or so ago the building became the property of the county, and since that time it has been used as an annex to the court house.

When General Heard bought the building he made several improvements, which gave it a more modern appearance, but it is now substantially the same that it was when used as a bank for years before the war.

Handsome Brick Structure.

The building is a substantial brick structure of two stories, and presents a very handsome appearance. It is situated on the north side of the public square of Washington, and is one of the most prominent buildings in the city.

For years the people of Washington have pointed to the old bank building with great pride, and the fondest boast of the citizens of this historic old town has been that it contained the building in which the confederate cabinet met for the last time. Few visitors who have been in Washington since the war between the states began to be history have left without being told of this meeting of the officers of the dying confederacy, or without having the building in which it was held being pointed out to them.

There is no town in the state which is prouder of its associations with the revolutionary war and with the war between the states than is Washington, and the people of the entire county join in this pride.

Some time ago it was decided that a new court house should be built. The people have been clamoring for this for a long time, as the old one was altogether too small and totally inadequate to accommodate the business of the county.

County Property.

When the decision to build a new court house was reached it was suggested that it be built on the old bank building property, since this belonged to the county. Since the plans for the new court house have been adopted it has been found that the lot is not large enough to contain both the old building and the new one which is to be put up.

As soon as this became known fears that the old building might be torn away were expressed, and since then this matter has been quite a lively issue. The fight to preserve the old building is being led by the Daughters of the Confederacy, and, as might be expected, is receiving the enthusiastic support of all the confederate veterans in the county.

However, there are a number of taxpayers who claim that the county is already tax burdened, and declare that it is all bosh to pile on more taxes for the sake of sentiment. From present indications, it seems that this side of the controversy will prevail, though those who wish to see the building preserved are making heroic efforts to save it.

They speak of the destruction of the historic building as the worst of vandalism. It has been pointed out that the building contains the "death chamber of the confederacy," and that a building having such associations connected with it would not be destroyed in the north, no matter what its monetary value might be.

The board of county commissioners have not yet decided as to what will be done, and those who are fighting for the old building, or, as they call it, "the most sacred relic of the confederacy," are far from being ready to give up.

If it is found that it will be impossible to get the county to go elsewhere for a courthouse site, a call will be issued to the state at large and an effort will be made to raise a fund sufficient to purchase the building from the county, that it may be preserved as a historic relic entirely.

When the county bought the building it paid only $8,000 for it, and it is thought that it can now be bought for this sum. The Daughters of the Confederacy all over the state are interested in the preservation of this building, and it is thought that should it come to the worst there are patriotic people all over the south who will be glad to contribute to a fund to save from destruction the building in which the confederate cabinet last sat as the ministerial body of the ill-fated gavernment.

TABLETS COMMEMORATE BUILDING OF VIADUCT

PLATES telling of the construction of the Whitehall street viaduct, an historical recount of the building of the bridgeway which obliterated the old death trap below, have been made, and will be placed, one at either end of the long girders which span the gap.

The plates, or tablets, monumental to the Atlantans who had a hand in the work, are in bronze, the letters all being raised—standing out in bold relief. So prominent, in fact, are the letters that the pedestrian, the carriage rider, or even the car passenger, can read the story as he goes by. Just now the bronze plates are in Grant Wilkins' construction office in the Peters building but today at least two if not the four will be placed at the points where they will rest as long as the viaduct lasts.

The construction of the bridge was begun under the administration of Mayor James G. Woodward with his bridge committee.

It was finished under the administration of Mayor Livingston Mims with his bridge committee. When the work was completed Contractor Wilkins had plates made, four in number, to be placed one at either end of the long girders. These plates were of cast iron and upon them were:

Built by Grant Wilkins, Atlanta, Ga. 1900. James G. Woodward, mayor. Bridge committee: C. A. Barrett, chairman; M. M. Welch, J. H. Harwell.

Before the plates were put in position they were shown the members of the new administration. The names connected with the completion were not on the tablets and Contractor Wilkins was instructed to have new tablets made carrying more names. The first plates had been made at Mr. Wilkins' expense, but he declined to make the new ones and pay for them. Finally he was directed to make the new tablets, and to make them of bronze, the city to pay the bill. The bronze tablets cost $107.80 and completed carry down to future generations the names of Atlantans who were not on the cast iron plates. The bronze tablets are completed in excellent style. They are guaranteed not to corrode or turn and will stand out bright forever. On them will be found:

Built by Grant Wilkins, Atlanta, Ga. 1900. James G. Woodward, mayor. Bridge committee: C. A. Barrett, chairman; M. M. Welch, J. H. Harwell.

Under this is what a printer might call a cut off rule. Under the cut off rule comes:

Livingston Mims, Mayor. Bridge committee: M. M. Welch, chairman; H. W. Grady, H. F. Garrett, R. M. Clayton, city engineer.

CUPID VISITS KIMBALL TWICE IN SAME WEEK

THE second early morning visit of Cupid within a week to the Kimball house, during which a happy couple were united in marriage, took place on Saturday morning. The groom, J. A. Rowls, of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at the hotel on Friday evening. The next morning a handsome girl, attired in a green broadcloth traveling toilet, alighted hastily from the Central train which arrived at 7:20 o'clock. She was joined by Mr. Rowls in the rotunda, and in a few minutes a clergyman appeared upon the scene. Witnesses were secured and the party adjourned to the hotel parlor. The doors were closed and in a short time the happy couple issued forth, their faces wreathed in smiles, man and wife. Inquiry failed to ascertain the names of the bride and clergyman. The couple spent the day in Atlanta and left in the evening on a southbound Central train.

Another couple, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Winn, of Springfield, Tenn., were quietly married in the Kimball house parlor at 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning.

WILL DEFEND CITY COURT

Lawyers To File Briefs and Present Arguments This Morning.

EXPECTED THE ARGUMENT WILL CONTINUE ALL DAY

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Over Writs of Error from the City Court Is Involved. Question of Great Importance.

The status of the city court of Atlanta will be the subject of discussion in the supreme court today. Members of the Atlanta bar will file briefs and present arguments showing why, in their opinion, the supreme court has jurisdiction over writs of error from the city court of Atlanta and the criminal court of Atlanta.

The question was raised in the supreme court about two weeks ago during argument in a case which was taken up on a bill of exceptions from the city court of Atlanta. Presiding Justice Lumpkin asked the Atlanta lawyers who were present whether, in their opinion, the supreme court had the right to entertain writs of error from the city court of Atlanta in view of the fact that it had been materially changed by legislation from what it was at the time it was specifically mentioned as an example city court in the constitution of 1877.

Important Question.

The question is of such great importance to the members of the bar and to litigants who have property rights involved that a meeting of the bar was called to take action with regard to the matter. Specific questions relating to these courts were propounded to the Atlanta bar by the supreme court, and at that meeting of the bar a committee was appointed to file briefs and to defend the status of the courts.

These briefs will be filed this morning by P. H. Brewster, Alex C. King and Luther Z. Rosser, who were selected by the bar to handle the case. The arguments will begin at 9 o'clock and the chances are they will last almost all day. The question involves many points of importance, each of which will have to be discussed and authorities presented.

Constitution of 1877.

The constitution of 1877 refers to the city court of Atlanta as the kind of city court over whose writs of error the supreme court should have jurisdiction. Since the adoption of the constitution criminal jurisdiction has been taken away from the city court of Atlanta and conferred on the criminal court of Atlanta, and the civil court has been made into two divisions. This materially changes the character of the court and the question arises as to whether it does not also change its status and make it unconstitutional for the supreme court to entertain writs of error brought up from it.

The lawyers are of the opinion that the first division of the city court, the one presided over by Judge Reid, cannot possibly be affected. They hold that the constitution gives it the right to have its writs of error passed on by the supreme court, and that if there is any unconstitutionality it is in the acts which divided the court and took away its criminal jurisdiction.

There seems to be more doubt about the second division of the city court and the criminal court. The decision of the supreme court with reference to these two courts, as has been stated, involves the title to, perhaps, a million and a half of property and the liberty of several hundred defendants. Should the supreme court decide against these courts, the original judgments rendered by them would all have to stand.

The New Black and Whites

Suitings and Trouserings—in mixtures, stripes and plaids are among the attractive showings in our "TAILORING DEPARTMENT."

In fact all the new things for Spring 1902 are here. A good time to leave your measure, before the rush is on.

HIRSCH BROS.,

Men's Outfitters "Head to Foot."

44 Whitehall St.

Sole Agency J. A. BANISTER'S Fine Shoes.

JIMMY IS CAUGHT AGAIN.

Little Boy Who Defies the Police Is Taken in Custody for the Third Time.

Jimmy Steele, the 9-year-old boy who has been defying the police right along for a week or more, was arrested for the third time yesterday morning.

Jimmy has a mother serving a sentence in the city chaingang for a drunken brawl. His father is dead. The recorder sent him to the Home for the Friendless and he ran away. A second time was Jimmy given a home and a second time he ran away after making the most solemn promises that he would reform.

The boy has boasted that the Atlanta police force wasn't big enough to hold him.

As the boy has so far committed no crime, he cannot be bound over, and therefore cannot be sent to the reformatory. To let him loaf about the streets means to let him go to the bad.

What will now be done with the little fellow is a problem which the recorder will try to solve this afternoon.

Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition.—Dr. Siegert's Imported Angostura Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The only line South of the Potomac selling mileage at two cents per mile is the Seaboard Air Line Railway, good between Atlanta, Richmond, Portsmouth, Wilmington and Charlotte. For further information call on or write Harry E. Krouse, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, or W. E. Christian, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Yon Know What Yon Are Buying Here

And we know what we are selling—the best goods that are made. We don't hold low prices up as an inducement. But quality. Anybody can sell cheap goods, but everybody cannot sell good goods cheap. Some difference to you which.

Here's the reason. We have our own factory for the making of the clothes we sell. We know what we make; we know what we sell. We manufacture at less cost than others can buy, so making the same profit we can sell the same qualities for a lower price. We do sell at a less price than others, quality being equal.

The other goods we sell. We have also an advantage there. Having three places of business, Atlanta, Washington and Baltimore, we are the largest buyers in Georgia. Buying in such quantities reduces cost to us, reduces cost to you. Try us—facts will prove our assertions.

Our removal sale won't last much longer. Our building is nearly completed—we'll be moving soon.

On Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring weight Clothing, carried over from last season, we now give one-third off.

On Men's, Boys' and Children's Winter weight Suits and Overcoats we give ½—⅓—¼ off.

On nearly everything in our store, which embraces all that Men, Boys and Children wear, we are giving reductions of ½—⅓—¼ off.

Sole Agents for Hess Shoes and Stuttgarter Underwear.

Eiseman Bros.,

(THE WHITEHALL STREET CLOTHIERS)

Temporary Address

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.

Half Block from Union Depot.

OUR ONLY ATLANTA STORE.

Eiseman Bros., Washington, D. C. Eiseman Bros., Atlanta, Ga. Eiseman Bros., Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FREE SHOLARSHIPS for the next 30 days in bookkeeping, illustrating, ad. writing, journalism, stenography or proof-reading. Mention course you wish to study. Correspondence Institute of America, B 260, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Six good iron molders. Apply U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala. 2-22-7t

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, mechanics, stenographers and all who are seeking positions to call on or write us. Guarantee positions to applicants. The Empire Business Bureau, Grant bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WE SELL all grades of coal and wood. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Phones 894. Prompt delivery.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—At once, two ladies to join carnival company; long engagement; experience unnecessary. Call before 2 p. m., Colonnade hotel, room 41, Trinity ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

YOUNG man wants position in wholesale or retail store; good habits. Address M. B. J., Charlottesville, Va.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—A reliable party to represent The Provident Home Company of Kansas City, U. S. A.; only those giving first-class commercial, bank or mercantile references need apply. A liberal contract will be made with the right parties. Our plan is feasible and legitimate, and is meeting with success in various parts of the United States. For full particulars, address The Provident Home Company, New York Life building, Kansas City.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—By reliable house, salesman who visits cities and towns that use gas, to sell staple article as side line; one who sells to hardware, gas companies, gas fitters, etc., preferred. A good profit can be made by a live man. Address Gas, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED salesmen, preferably having trade, who must be men of caliber and integrity, to advance sale of our various grades of roasted coffee, in bulk and packages, in their own locality and elsewhere. State particulars and references. The Hills Brothers Company, New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WE SELL all grades of coal and wood. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Phones 894. Prompt delivery.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents, and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Southern Architect and Building News" invaluable in securing information in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga. tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WE SELL all grades of coal and wood. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Phones 894. Prompt delivery.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, Kiser building.

FARM loans negotiated throughout the state. Attorney wanted in every county. J. T. Holleman, 8 West Alabama st.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

$100,000 TO LEND on city property in sums to suit at 5 and 6 per cent and on farms 6 per cent. Call or write. S. W. Carson, 1½ S. Broad st.

J. T. HOLLEMAN negotiates loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. 8 West Alabama street.

MONEY to lend on real estate, stocks or bonds. Save money by seeing Equitable Loan and Security Company, first floor, Gould building, before borrowing.

R. C. DeSAUSSURE, room 46 Inman building, city loans 5 and 6 per cent.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

WALL PAPER.

WE have in stock the fine wall papers that received the gold medal at the Pan-American exposition. See them at 29 E. Hunter. J. M. Quick Co., 'phones 729.

PERSONAL.

WE SELL all grades of coal and wood. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Phones 894. Prompt delivery.

WANTED—The addresses of persons who have used Swamp Root and have been benefited thereby. Address N. & H., Box 455, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES—$500 reward for a case of obstinate suppression, any cause, my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless, vegetable, safe, sure. How long suppressed. Dr. Jackson R. Co., R. 862, 167 Dearborn, Chicago. 2-22 7t

WATCHES.

WATCHES cleaned 50c, main springs 50c, diamonds reset, jewelry made and repaired; all work first-class. Boley, 141 Peachtree.

WANTED—Rooms.

WANTED—To rent two or three desirable unfurnished rooms by couple without children. References given. Address R. F. B. 20 Nelson st.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room for gentlemen; reasonable rates; new house. 302 Spring st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A FEW more boarders can be accommodated, pleasant rooms, good board, at 183 Whitehall st.

I CAN furnish desirable parties with first-class table board at reasonable rates; I also have a well-furnished room suitable for couple. Apply 296 Peachtree st.

FOUND.

WE SELL all grades of coal and wood. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Phones 894. Prompt delivery.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

LARGE STOCK lap robes, horse blankets, whips and other goods at cost for cash. 47-49 S. Broad st.

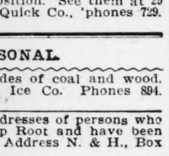
FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—New 13-room house, modern, near in, car line, ready March 1. Quick. Snook & Austin. 2-23 2t

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of city; call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 88 South Forsyth street.

Phone 10 For Bicycle MESSENGER. Any part of city 10c.

LOCOMOBILES AND TYPEWRITERS



WANTED—Stenographer for two weeks for Aragon Hotel.

H. M. ASHE, Sole Dealer for State of Ga. Y. M. C. A. Corner, Atlanta, Ga.

Paragon Pants are ART

We are closing out our entire stock of odd pants, including the well known "Paragon Pants," at a big discount.

$3.00 PANTS FOR $2.25
$4.00 PANTS FOR $3.00
$5.00 PANTS FOR $3.75
$6.00 PANTS FOR $4.50
$7.50 PANTS FOR $5.75

Cleaning-out time is here.
Low prices make the best brooms we know of.
You'll find Elegance, Durability and Economy in our goods. You can't ask for more.

Essig Bros.
The Popular Clothiers.
37 Whitehall St.
Bell 'Phone 2845.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID

Impressive Ceremonies Next Monday at Westminster Church.

GEORGIA STONE TO BE USED

Grand Rally at the Central Presbyterian Church Next Sunday Evening To Precede the Exercises.

On next Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the corner stone of the Westminster Presbyterian church, on the corner of Forrest avenue and the Boulevard, will be laid with imposing ceremonies by the local association of Presbyterian ministers. Dr. Theron H. Rice, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, will deliver the principal address, and other special features will render the programme one of unusual interest.

The corner stone to be laid on this occasion is an elegant block of solid marble from the quarries of Pickens county, Georgia, and is the generous gift of one of the friends of the new church. Those who have seen it pronounce it the handsomest specimen of the kind ever brought to Atlanta. Appropriate inscriptions are lettered on both faces. The corner stone reached the city last week, and is ready for the exercises next Monday.

Preliminary to the laying of the corner stone a rally of all the Presbyterians of Atlanta will be held at the Central Presbyterian church on next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. This church has been selected for the rally on account of its central location, and also because of its immense seating capacity, and as large an attendance as possible is desired, for the reason that the interests of Presbyterians in Atlanta at this particular crisis will be the topic of discussion, and numerous short addresses will be delivered by prominent divines. Among the speakers will be Dr. Theron H Rice, Rev. Richard Orme Flinn, Rev. Charles R. Nisbet, Rev. C. P. Bridewell, Dr. F. H. Gaines, Dr. J. G. Patton and others.

Work of Few Months.

The movement which has resulted in the organization of the Westminster Presbyterian church in northeast Atlanta was started less than eight months ago. Several wide-awake Presbyterians, realizing the needs of the field and the opportunities of the denomination in this progressive section of Atlanta, took the initiative and went industriously to work. Though most of the leading churches furnished the charter members of the new church and have since contributed to its growing numbers, its rolls have been increased by several additions on profession of faith, and the strength of the organization has grown from sixty-six members at the start to one hundred and twenty-six members at the present time, and still the possibilities of the field have barely as yet been opened up. The growth of the Sunday school has been equally as pronounced as the growth of the church. More than one hundred and eighty members are enrolled, and the average weekly attendance is in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty. The Young People's Society, which meets on Sunday evenings, has an enrollment of over forty members. Every department of the church work is characterized by unusual vigor. This is specially true of the Ladies' Aid Society, which has been one of the most effective arms of the new organization. At present the congregation is worshiping in the Jackson Hill Baptist church, on the corner of Jackson street and East avenue.

Work is rapidly progressing on the new church building, and the congregation expects to get into the basement by the 1st of May. When the structure is finished it will be an attractive addition to the architectural beauty of northeast Atlanta, and will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. Rev. Charles R. Nisbet is the pastor of the new church, and much of the success of the work is due to his zealous and untiring efforts. Large congregations flock to hear him every Sunday afternoon, and the quarters are barely sufficient to accommodate the crowds. The officers of the church are as follows: Ruling elders, E. D. Davis, William H. George, Robert E. Adams and L. L. Knight; deacons, Dr. C. J. Vaughn, J. W. Stephens, S. L. Rhorer and J. M. Johnson.

Both the grand rally at the Central Presbyterian church and the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone will no doubt draw large crowds, and both occasions will be notable in the religious history of Atlanta.

The best fountain pen is a "Koh-I-Noor" Copying Ink pencil.

ACCIDENT TO AN ARCHBISHOP.

He Fell Into a Big Hole in Floor of Cathedral.

New York, February 23.—It has just been made public that Archbishop Corrigan is confined to his room owing to painful injuries received Thursday evening last in St. Patricks cathedral. Workingmen have been erecting a wooden partition in the rear of the building prior to tearing out the permanent wall, and to joining the cathedral with the Kelly memorial, which is being erected.

It is the archbishop's custom to enter the cathedral for private devotion about 8 o'clock in the evening. On the day when he received his injuries he fell into a big hole in the floor and was badly bruised and shaken up. The archbishop's right ankle was badly wrenched and there were also some ugly scratches on his body.

Justice Gray Improving.

Washington, February 23.—The condition of Justice Gray, of the United States supreme court, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, continues encouraging. He had a comfortable day and is getting along nicely.

STATE POLITICS A PULPIT THEME

Dr. Broughton Talks on Governor's Race to Large Audience.

GUERRY IS HIS CANDIDATE

Plan Given by Which Temperance Committee Is To Take aPrt in the Campaign.

There was a large audience to hear Dr. Broughton deliver his address on "Politics" at the Baptist Tabernacle last night.

There had been circulars distributed over the city Saturday afternoon announcing that Dr. Broughton would take politics as his theme Sunday night.

Dr. Broughton took as his text, "Thy kingdom come; They will be done in earth as it is in heaven," a portion of the Lord's prayer.

He began his discourse by giving a reason why he believed it was right for him and other ministers of the gospel to talk on politics. He said that a citizen of Georgia found it hard to exercise his Christian citizenship without danger of sending his state to the devil.

"Religion," said the speaker, "is a principle and not a sentiment. It is something to take possession of the man and actuate his whole life. All things become sacred to the spiritual man. There is no such thing as secular life with him. His vote is as sacred as his religion and politics which are to rule his state are as holy as his church. He prays 'Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven,' and can His kingdom come on earth as long as the damnable saloons hold sway?"

He said there were three classes to fight when a man decides to exercise his Christian citizenship. First, the men who care nothing about the Christ; second, the professing Christians who think religion is all right enough for the soul, but has nothing to do with the body, and, third, the people who think they can get too sanctified to fool with temporal affairs.

"After you get through with these classes then you have to tackle the politicians," said Dr. Broughton. "The politicians do not want religion to invade their field.

He said that the Baptists, the Methodists and the Presbyterians had in their conventions appointed committees to formulate a platform on temperance in Georgia and that committee had decided to interview all candidates for governor and the legislature on the prohibition question.

"There are now practically only two candidates in the field for governor," said Dr. Broughton, "and they are Mr. Guerry and Mr. Terrell. They are both good, honorable, high-toned gentlemen personally, but this is not only a campaign of men, but also of measures. Our joint temperance committee has written letters to Mr. Terrell and Mr. Guerry and we asked them two questions. First, are you for state prohibition; and, second, will you, if elected, stand by the bill framed by the temperance caucus and passed by the legislature. Mr. Terrell has answered 'No,' to both questions, and Mr. Guerry answered 'Yes' to both questions. Now I ask you in the name of God what are you going to do as Christian men?"

Dr. Broughton said it was the plan of the temperance committee to take up all the candidates for the legislature as fast as they announced themselves in every county and in every district.

In conclusion, Dr. Broughton said if there were no weak and tempted men to save, no starving women and little children to rescue and no hell, he would still be against such a concern as the Liquor Dealers' Association."

"I ask you to think upon this question seriously," he said. "We have a chance in Georgia, and if the Christian men will assert their citizenship we will win."

SEIZURE OF UNSET DIAMONDS.

Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth Sewed in Flannel Belt.

New York, February 23.—Sewed in five small compartments in a belt of red flannel, nearly $40,000 worth of unset diamonds were, it is alleged, smuggled into this country by a passenger who came in today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The passenger gave his name as Michael Leinkran, 21 years of age, and said he lived in this city. He was arrested by Special Treasury Agent Theobald. The treasury agent was on the watch for Lienkran, as a month ago he received information which led him to believe a smuggling attempt would be made. The prisoner sailed from here about a month ago and says he was given the belt in Bremen by a stranger who told him to take it to a relative here. He disclaimed all knowledge of its contents.

BOTH OF THEM WERE DROWNED

Thin Ice Causes Death of Daniel Kennedy and Wife.

Sistersville, W. Va., February 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kennedy, of Cochransville, Ohio, were drowned this afternoon in the Ohio river opposite this city. They had started for their home across the river when the ice broke and Mrs. Kennedy fell into the river. Mr. Kennedy made a brave attempt to rescue her and had almost succeeded when the ice broke under him. Both bodies were recovered.

Mr. Kennedy was a prominent oil man. He leaves a family of six children.

Important Real Estate Deal.

Considerable interest is being aroused among investors and capitalists by the announcement of the public sale of the Collier property on Tuesday, March 4, 1902. It is not often that property of this character is offered in the market to the highest bidder, and men who have money to invest will take advantage of this opportunity of a lifetime and attend the sale.

The property to be sold consists of Nos. 85 and 87 Whitehall, running through to Broad street. The frontage on Whitehall street is 54 feet 2 inches, and the depth is 176 feet 4 inches, with a frontage of 53 feet 9 inches on Broad street. This is the largest piece of property in a single holding on the business portion of Whitehall street.

With two floors and a basement this gives an area of 28,500 square feet, and this enormous space in the heart of the business center possesses a value hard to overestimate.

The stores have been occupied by Mr. Walter J. Wood for twenty-five years. This is probably the only central business property in Atlanta that has been occupied continuously for so long a period by one tenant, and it speaks well for the location as a place of business.

The firm of G. W. Adair will have charge of the sale at the court house door on Tuesday, March 4. Plats and particulars of sale can be found at their office.

Seaboard Air Line Railway are selling mileage at 2 cents per mile good to Baltimore, Md., via Norfolk and Bay Line. For further information call on or write Harry E. Krouse, C. P. and T. A., No. 12 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTABLE SERMONS HEARD IN CITY CHURCHES

TRINITY METHODIST.

The Rev. H. S. Bradley preached at the morning service in Trinity Methodist church yesterday. His subject was "Faith, what it is not and what it is." He took for his text the sixth verse of the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke:

"And the Lord said, if ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed ye might say unto this sycamine tree, be thou plucked up by the root and be thou planted in the sea, and it should obey you."

"First," said Mr. Bradley, "I want to discuss what faith is not. It is not an intellectual asset or adherence to a dogma, or if it was the scribes and pharisees were the most faithful of people. They stuck tenaciously to the dogma that God was the God of the Israelites only, and they believed in that principle as firmly as an American believes in the principle of liberty. That was not faith in God, it was merely faith in doctrine. They had faith in the doctrine of the Messiah, but when the Messiah came amongst them, they would not receive him, they did not admit that He was any kin to God and they put Him to death. Faith does not consist in straining to believe an impossible or unreasonable thing. I have heard from pulpits plain reason denounced. If the religion of Jesus Christ is unreasonable, reject it. That is the only way you can maintain your self-respect. But be very careful that you do not mistake a thing that your mind cannot grasp as being unreasonable. If a proposition strikes you as absolutely unreasonabe you simpy must reject it. The faith of some people consists in fatalism. That is, 'What is going to be is going to be, whether it happens or not.' I have known fatalists. One had his house entered and robbed, but he did not believe that the robbery was ordained by God. The burglar could have kept out of the house if he had wanted to. No man practices fatalism in his daily life. Faith is not in complimenting Jesus with high sounding praises. That is based on the idea that Jesus is tickled with flattery. God is not more pleased than an earthly father would be if his son should say to him: 'O thou wonderful father, you are the most glorious, mighty and great king of men.' What would a father think if his little kid was to say a thing like that to him. Some people get so familiar with the Lord that they call him 'Dear Jesus.' That is not faith. Faith in Christ which is based on His miracles is faith, but it is a weak, puny faith. He said: 'A wicked and adulterous generation constantly seeketh after a sign.'"

Mr. Bradley went on to define faith as the assurance which comes to one when he uses, what he termed, the spiritual organ of knowledge. A belief in things that could not be seen, heard or felt. He said that people were not disappointed by a poem because they could not smell it, a song because they could not see it, or a picture because they could not taste it.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. Knatz-D'Oriol, of the Huguenot Church of France, delivered an address in the Central Presbyterian church before a large congregation yesterday morning. After having recalled his first appearance in the church, a little less than two years ago, he entered upon his subject, "The Huguenot Church of France."

"There are" he said, "turning points in the life of nations as in the life of individuals, when the whole future is in question and hangs on to a step which may at the time seem little important. France came to such a turning point in the sixteenth century, and for some time it was not known whether the reformation would triumph or fall. King and court turned against it, and from that time the word which spells the history of the Huguenot church is persecution. Much is known of the men and women who, through untold dangers, sought refuge in other lands where they could worship God in peace—they were heroes—but little has been said of those whom circumstances compelled to remain and who bore the hardships of persecution for one more century and kept burning in France the light of the gospel. Some of them were men of high standing who exchanged a life of comfort and ease for the shameful livery of the galley slave; ill-treated, chained to a bench alongside of the vilest of criminals, they could have gained liberty, honors, wealth by saying one word. Yet they refused to say it, accepting this life of unutterable misery rather than to deny their faith. To express such heroism there is no word strong enough. And now I ask: Is it possible that all their sufferings could be lost; if the gift of a glass of cold water in the name of Christ is not to lose its reward, what of the torrents of blood shed by the Huguenots! They have bought with their blood and with their tears this land of France, and it is theirs.

"The day for which they have never ceased to pray and to hope has come at last. France is coming now to another turning point. Yesterday there was nothing but superstition and ignorance; today there is an awakening among the peasants, the very class which seemed the most difficult to reach. On all sides from all parts of France comes the same cry for religious help from communities which are leaving the Roman Catholic church and unwilling to drift to atheism.

"The Protestant church is small—110,000 members and 90 ministers in one-half of the territory of France, with 19,000,000 inhabitants, there are only 64 Protestant churches. If it were not for God's help and manifest blessing in this work, it would be hopeless to undertake it. The French Protestants are making great efforts. They give already to this work alone, not including their own home and city missions, $150,000 a year; and of all the money given for evangelization in France, they give 95 per cent, the remaining 5 per cent being the contribution of the whole Protestant world.

"France is a civilized country. This is one more reason why she should not be allowed to go over altogether to infidelity. She has an influence which may be for evil or for good. French infidelity being very insidious, is very dangerous. You may help us to answer this question: What is France to be? With a little more money to send preachers today to the hungering crowds we may gain enough of her people to save the future; tomorrow it may be too late.

"I could remind you that France is a missionary power, and that she gives to the Roman Catholic church 18,500 missionaries more than all the other Roman Catholic nations together, while the whole Protestant world only sends out 9,000.

"I could appeal to your sense of justice and speak of the loss of France, which was the gain of the world; or to your sense of gratitude and summon Lafayette, but I would rather speak to your heart and let you hear the pitiful appeal sent to us by the humble peasants of France the call of the Macedonians: 'Come over and help us.' I expect Atlanta to give the $500 needed for the support of one mission church in France, and I trust that you will take your share of the work."

In response to the address about $150 was subscribed.

ST. MARK.

At St. Mark Methodist church the afternoon sermon by Dr. Alonzo Monk was from the text Galatians vi, 2: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." He said substantially:

"It is not our heavenly Father's pleasure that we should be burdened, or sorrowing or struggling, but it is rather that we shall be happy and joyous. If it be true that the human family has each one a burden to carry and a sorrow to bear, it is equally true that there must be a reason for it, and a reasonable reason for it; we cannot say it is divinely ordered upon us. Because we are what we are and where we are we are sure to have burdens if we would walk right and live right in a perverse world. No man goes far in the righteous direction until he feels the presence of a burden upon his shoulders that would hinder his progress.

"The most sensitive soul ever in the world was the Christ. The more like Him we become the more burdens we bear.

"The more tightly the strings of an instrument are drawn the more vibrant it is to the touch of the musician. The tenser the soul in its devotion to the Lord the easier the burdens reach us, the more ready our responsive sympathy. It matters not how heavy the burdens we bear if we keep step with the music of the skies we go joyously on to success with all things lighter than ever. God never allows the burden to become greater than we can bear.

"Our fellows who travel beside us are burdened and need our help. We are all one in Christ Jesus; we must be in sympathy with each other. We grow hard when we criticise and judge one another. Where a brother is constitutionally weak perhaps you are constitutionally strong. We should be gentle, kindly and loving to each other and bear our own and help bear the burdens of others who are bent under loads that crush. A word of sympathy may sometimes encourage some one who would otherwise faint. We must fulfill the law of Christ."

Dr. Monk preached with great power and left a deep impression upon his large congregation.

FIRST BAPTIST.

The First Baptist church was crowded on yesterday morning, the middle aisle being filled with extra chairs. Dr. Landrum's subject was "The Solitariness of the Savior's Sufferings and Supremacy," his text being Isaiah lxiii, 3: "I have trodden the wine press alone." He said, in part:

"What I understand the text and context to imply is the elevation and awfulness of Christ's experience. He was the supreme and solitary sufferer passing through a strife which none but He might encounter, bearing, in His lonely spirit, the awful pressure of an abysmal sorrow which no son or daughter of sorrow, in all human annals, ever bore. The quality as well as the quantity of His sufferings exceeded the farthest reach of possible human experience.

"Christ's nature baffles analysis but some characteristics of His unique experience are discernible. His sufferings were anticipated; they were intensified by the fact that they were clearly and fully foreseen. Every calamity and affliction that awaited Him was disclosed to Him in all its certainty and severity from the very commencement of His course. The terrible anticipation of approaching evil accompanied Him through His whole career on earth. This condition must have lent a peculiar bitterness to His sorrows from which all mortal sufferers are exempt.

"God mercifully veils the future from us. Coming sickness and pain, domestic trials and afflictions, sad and bitter bereavements, disappointments and reverses of worldly fortune are concealed from us. Jesus had foreknowledge of all He must endure. Long before the agonies of Gethsemane and the cruelties of the cross rolled over His spirit He told His disciples: 'I have a baptism to be baptized with'—an immersion in billows of inexpressible grief—'and here am I straitened till it be accomplished.'

"The solitariness of Christ's sufferings was due to another fact. I mean His exquisite fineness of constitution. His sorrows were those of an infinitely pure and perfect mental and spiritual nature. No ordinary being could suffer as Jesus did for His soul's capacity was greater than that of all other souls. The mind that is of largest compass or cast in the finest mold is ever the most susceptible to suffering. Animals cannot suffer as much as man; a child cannot suffer as much as a grown person; nor a savage as a civilized man; nor the ignorant, unrefined, unreflecting, unspiritual man as keenly as the man of thoughtfulness, of delicacy, of refinement of taste and feeling; nor men as much as women. Require a pure Christian woman to pass hours in a low variety theater and dance house, reeking with the fumes of liquor, where there is a voluptuous waltz of fallen women and brutalized men, with loud laughter and obscenity and profanity and blasphemy and what a hell on earth you would make for her spotless soul. And yet this is only a weak illustration of how Jesus must have recoiled, with instinctive abhorrence, from sin everywhere confronting His tortured gaze.

"Christ suffered on beholding the soul of man in ruins. To Him it was a magnificent temple of which the Almighty was the architect, dismantled and reduced to the dismal abode of owls and bats and vermin. He saw souls capable of sublime intellectual and moral development, souls that might be pure, holy and happy, filled with selfishness and pride and impurity and all ungodliness. He saw souls that had been destined for companionship with God and with the angels now descending with the ever-increasing momentum of depraved wills into the blackness of darkness. Physical ills depressed Him; He looked up to heaven and sighed over the deaf; He wept and groaned in spirit for the dead. But when He thought of lost souls He put Himself in their place; He sounded the depths of their nethermost experience as from the uplifted cross of atonement He cried: 'My God, My God! Why hast Thou forsaken Me?' He knew beforehand what His love for us would cost Him but, undeterred, His own hand took the cup of woe and drank it to the dregs.

"Fail to appreciate such love; fail to adore it, accept it and absolutely trust it and you do wrong unspeakable to your essential being. You, by such inhuman conduct, throttle your own conscience; you cause your affectional nature to suffer the shock of paralysis; you destroy the moral possibilities of your will; you pervert your judgment; you misdirect all your energies and activities. God and man, ethics and philosophy, time and eternity, the bed-rock forces of the universe inevitably war against the man who does not yield admiration and submission to the majesty and supremacy of the love of Jesus Christ, our Lord."

MOORE MEMORIAL.

Dr. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore Memorial church, preached an able sermon yesterday morning on the subject, "How to Save the City." He took a very optimistic view of Atlanta as a moral, upright city, and spoke in a flattering manner of the different departments of the government and of the officials at their head. He declared, in effect, that it is folly to cry down our city and lament over its wickedness, as this will not save it.

Dr. Holderby's text was Proverbs xi:11: "By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted." In substance the discourse follows:

"The population of the world is largely centered in the cities. In China, Japan, India, the continent of Europe and in the United States the people are massed in the cities. The rural districts are well nigh depopulated, while the cities are teeming with their millions.

"And with the increase of these great centers of population there is the proportionate increase of immorality and crime. The worst elements of the human race flock to the cities and for this reason there are more crimes committed and more debauchery seen in the cities than in the country districts.

"These vast multitudes are unchurched and unsaved. The great home mission work to be done, therefore, is not in the country districts, but in the cities. There are more evangelical people in the country districts in proportion to their population than in the cities. The Macedonian cry for the gospel comes not so much from the rural districts as from the perishing millions in the cities.

"If this world is to be saved, then the cities must be evangelized. The gospel of Jesus Christ must go into the streets and lanes and into the highways of the cities. But how is this work of saving the cities to be accomplished? Let the Bible answer: 'By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted.'

"The text may have a twofold interpretation. First, it may mean that the city is exalted in point of privilege by the presence of the righteous in its midst. Sodom would have been saved if ten righteous men had been found in it. Many a community is saved by the presence of the righteous. The righteous are a great blessing to any city. Their very presence is a safeguard against the wrath of God. If God would save Sodom for the sake of ten righteous men, does He not save other cities from destruction for the sake of His people?

"Atlanta is far from being a Sodom. And yet Atlanta is not what she ought to be in her moral character. But for the presence of God's people in this city it would have been destroyed long ago. Atlanta has more than ten righteous men among her citizens. I believe she has as many Godly people to the square mile as any city in the world in proportion to her population.

"I do not believe that Atlanta is the most immoral city in the country. This is a libel upon the city. The charge is not true. That there is much that is immoral and wicked here cannot be denied. But the morals of this God-favored city will compare favorably with any city on the continent. As a close observer of persons and things, I am prepared to say that, as a rule, the men who run the various departments of our city government are about as moral and upright as any officials in this country.

"From the mayor down to the justice of the peace, I believe there is a fair and honest administration. Our judges, from the supreme court down to the city recorder, are clean and conscientious men. Our police department is noted for its high moral tone and its faithfulness, and our people are a quiet, law-abiding people. The Sabbath day in Atlanta is as quiet and orderly as in any city in this country.

"All of this, however, is due to the salutary influences of our Christian people. It would be well for Atlanta to hold on to her Godly people. If they were to drop out, the city would be doomed. Life and fire insurance premiums would be very much larger than they now are if all our churches were burned down and all the Godly people were dead. Insurance companies would be slow in writing policies but for the saving influences of the gospel.

"Neither standing armies nor battalions of policemen could give protection to our cities but for the gospel of peace and the holy, sanctifying influences of the righteous. Wickedness would run riot and red-handed anarchy devastate our land if it were not for the blessing of the upright.

"Another interpretation of the text may be that the responsibility of saving the city is laid upon the righteous. God keeps His people in the world to bless and save it. Their mission is to bless. They are the salt of the earth, and if so they must save the world. By the prayers of intercession the holy lives and work of the righteous, the city is exalted to heaven in point of privileges and saved from impending doom.

"Many things may go to make up the glory of a city and to exalt it in the eyes of the world, but that which is worth more than all else, and which will exalt a city or nation in the eyes of God, is the blessing of the upright. God's standard by which He measures cities and nations is not wealth and prosperity, but truth and righteousness.

"'Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.' If this city is to be exalted and thus become a praise in all the earth, then the people of God are to do the work. Upon them is the responsibility. It is in the power of the Christian people of this city to effect a great moral reformation. If they are a blessing they will exalt a great influence for good. They will see to it that the gospel is preached to the unchurched masses and that the kingdom of Christ is advanced.

"Let us stop crying down our city and lamenting over its wickedness. This will not save. By our Godly living and faithful work as Christians we shall bless, exalt and save this city for God. 'By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted.'"

SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Rev. Father Thomas J. Hegarty, of Columbia, S. C., preached yesterday at the morning service at the Sacred Heart church. A large congregation assembled to hear him, and many being unable to find seats, stood in the rear of the church throughout the service.

The subject of Father Hegarty's sermon was, "The Transfiguration." He discussed it in a forceful and interesting manner, quoting at length from passages in the Bible to prove that "Christ was the only begotten son of God."

An excellent musical programme, arranged by Professor J. Lewis Browne, the choir director, was rendered by the church choir. Father Hegarty's subject for the sermon delivered during the evening service was, "Penance as a Sacrament."

Last Friday evening Father Hegarty gave a lecture in the college hall of the Sacred Heart church on the "Passion Play."

SECOND BAPTIST

The sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. E. White, at the morning service was an exposition of the thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians, from which drew the subject, "Heart Power the True Magnet of a Church of Christ." Dr. White spoke in part:

"There are other kinds of power. The apostle Paul enumerates seven other distinct power arms of the Christian religion. Eloquence, prophecy, mysticism, culture, faith, philanthropy, martyrdom and optimism. He does not discredit a single one of them. He had usefully employed them all. But in contrast he sets up heart power, the power of love as the one eternal force more powerful than them all and more to be desired than them all. He exalts it as the one unfailing energy for the winning of the world. There are still other kinds of power which the modern church often employs. There is the power of architecture enlisted to make the church attractive to the eye and taste of man. There is the power of music employed in hymn and anthem to reach the musically inclined and to feed the soul of worship.

"There is the power of sensationalism employed in appeal to curiosity and humor or morbidness or the vulgar. It is not probable that Paul would have set a very favorable estimate on these lesser and least influences, and certainly since he subordinates far nobler powers, such as prophecy, hope and faith, to it he would give 'heart power' a place very far above the set of influences with which in our day the church of Christ is stooping to conquer.

"The strength of Paul's estimate and that which must commend it to all true followers of Christ is in the support it has in the obvious fact of Christ's career and character and in the genuis of Christianity as it is plainly exhibited in the New Testament.

"The church is put to it in these days to reach the masses. This is, as little as our comfortable lack of vision allows us to see it, the absorbingly urgent problem of the century. How to reach men, not to fill seats for the sake of a crowd, but for the salvation and development of the individual. That is an undertaking worthy of all anxiety and the anxiety of all. If we have tried eloquence only to find it a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal; if we have tried prophecy, calling out the final judgment and setting dates for Christ's second coming to small avail; if we have appealed in the name of miracles and have exalted culture to heedless ears; if architecture has lost its cunning and skillful music its drawing power and sensationalism, the latest recourse, has all but exhausted its ingenuity in vain, may we not yet conquer the heart of the world, not by preaching Christ, but by being Christ's, not by preaching Paul, but by loving as Paul loved. Heart power is the secret of all triumphant Christianity.

"I speak respectfully of those who are using medieval nets to catch modern men when I say that ritual and ceremony does not and will not win the masses of humanity to God. Sensuous solemnity, weird and sepulchral religious establishments, do not and will not draw mankind to Christ. But I believe that heart power in the pulpit and heart power in the pew in unselfish and unfeigned love for men as men will make any church a magnetic pole around which and to which the multitude will come by the very gravitation of pain toward surcease, sorrow to consolation, weakness toward strength and sin toward a Savior. Contrivance and device have their little day and die. The greatest genius that ever lived would fail to hold men to the church by schemes and inventions, but the great heart of God, beating in a congregation of saved men and women and in a pulpit on fire with the enthusiasm of the passion for men, will draw them and hold them. 'Heart power never faileth, but whether there be prophecies they shall fail,' whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away. And now abideth faith, hope, heart power—these three, but the greatest of these is heart power."

DR. HOLTZCLAW ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Continued from Fifth Page.

limitless audacity! Is there a greed or blasphemy beyond hers? Let us see further how her greed runs. Some six or eight years ago she established the 'mother church,' as she calls it, in Boston, and sent out a decree that all so-called Christian Scientists should acknowledge themselves members of that church and pay a tax of $1 a year. She claims 21,000 communicants and this makes $21,000 annual taxes. Add to this gifts which she exacts of her followers, pew rents and regular church collections, and it toots up quite a sum. No wonder Mr. Gordon Clark calls it the 'Church of St. Bunco, the Paying Institution.'

"Mrs. Eddy reserves the right to excommunicate all who fail to do her bidding. All excommunicated persons are damned to the extent of her power. She excommunicates those who refuse to sell her books, or for speaking against her in any way whatever. Any board of directors, president, or any such thing, can exist without her approval. This is the woman who has buncoed the fools and has made a fortune out of it. Mr. Farlow and Mr. Hanna, her hirelings, say she nets $40,000 a year from her college, so-called. I assert and can prove that she has never given a dollar except when she left a loophole to pull it back to her with big interest. Her followers say she gave property to the church in Boston valued at $40,000. The facts are as follows: Her so-called church now stands on a lot formerly owned by a society known as 'The Church of Christ Scientists.' This lot was mortgaged for $9,000 to Mr. Matthews. The mortgage had been reduced to $5,000. Mrs. Eddy paid off this mortgage and at the same time reserved the right to repossess the lot with any buildings that might be put thereon. She did repossess it, and her church, so-called, is on it now. Did she give anything? Was the transaction without fraud? Is not every step she makes branded with the word 'fraud?' She has hated and fought the 'Mind Healers,' and yet she attempts to do exactly what they claim to do. She got mad with Mr. Daniel H. Spofford, and directed her followers to kill him by mental means. She also tried the same on Richard Kenody, Edward J. Ahrens and Clara E. Choate, but utterly failed. Did any one ever hear of Christ doing this sort of thing to His enemies? Did Christ charge His disciples for the power to heal? Did Christ seek to sell His revelation for money? Did Christ debar any one from access to His Father who did not pay tribute? Did Christ seek to get rich off His followers? Did Christ seek to inflict punishment on His enemies? Did He not say, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do?'

"Mrs. Eddy seeks to cover up her illiteracy by declaring that 'no intellectual proficiency' is necessary to her pupils. She requires her followers to cut off all reading that is inconsistent with her teachings. She thereby places a premium on ignorance which is usually relished by ignorant people. In this alone is found the secret of Mrs. Eddy's host of followers. The worst ignorance connected with the 'ad is ignorance of the Bible.

"I have in my possession a copy of the following, which will be recognized by Mrs. Eddy's followers, the original manuscript being in the hands of a resident of Stoughton, Mass. This copy is in Mrs. Eddy's own handwriting, the spelling, grammar, punctuation and capitalization are all Mrs. Eddy's own and shows her illiteracy:

"'An argument for the sick having what is termed fever chills and beat with sleepless nights, and called spinal inflamation. The patient has been doctoring the sick one patient is an opium eater, with catarrh, great fear of the air, etc. Another had inflamation of the joints or rheumatism and liver complaint another scrofula & rheumatism. & another dyspepsia, all of them having the most intense fear.'

"This is a fair sample of her illiteracy, and yet, this is the Mrs. Eddy who dupes the dupes and fools the fools. Mark Twain was right when he said, 'The absurdity the human race can't sw

PLAN FOR DUCT TO BE CONSIDERED

ngress of Engineers Be Held This Week.

SEWER WORK CONTEMPLATED

Councilman Winn's Committee To Hold an Important Session for City Work for the Year Will Be Passed Upon.

This will be a busy week in city circles. All of the more important committees will meet, and considerable work is to be accomplished before council its next Monday.

One of the most interesting conferences arranged will be that between City Engineer R. M. Clayton and the chief engineers of the Southern, Central and Atlanta and West Point railroads relative to plans for the handsome viaduct to be constructed over the Peters street crossing.

Last week Captain Clayton communicated with the railway engineers and a meeting will be held this week, at which time plans and specifications for the new bridge will be discussed and arranged. The city now has $25,000 of its half of the cost of the viaduct already in the treasury, and it is now only a question of deciding upon plans.

As soon as these plans and specifications have been agreed upon both by the city and roads, the city engineer will at once advertise for bids, and these will be received and opened at the first meeting of council in April, in accordance with one of the provisions of the Woodward resolution.

To Extend Trunk Sewers.

Another very important meeting will be that of the council committee on sewers and drains, of which Councilman Courtland S. Winn is chairman. Mr. Winn has taken a very decided stand regarding the extension of trunk sewers, and he has secured an increase of $25,000 for his committee with which to make some very necessary improvements.

At the beginning of the year Councilman Winn declared himself in favor of an extension of trunk sewers and he put council on notice that he proposed to work assiduously to that end. As soon as it was positively known that the public utility corporations intended accepting the terms of agreement of consolidation, Mr. Winn introduced a resolution setting aside half of the $50,000, to be paid by the consolidated companies, for sewer work. The resolution was adopted.

In making up the January apportionment sheet the city finance committee appropriated $51,500 to the department of sewers. This sum was divided as follows: Forty thousand dollars for laterals, $5,000 for trunk sewers and $6,500 for expenses, advertising and repairs. The committee now has $76,500 at its disposal to be used for sewer work, and it is expected that at the meeting to be held this week provision will be made for some very important improvements.

The sewer committee will also pass upon the bids for sewer work which were opened at the last meeting of council and referred to the committee. It is expected that the street committee will meet jointly with the sewer committee and pass upon bids for sidewalk and other work. Some of the bids were referred to both committees.

SAYS IT WILL REDUCE STRIKES

President Mitchell on Duties of Executive Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 23.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, discussed today the meeting of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, at New York, from which he has just returned. The executive committee was appointed to consider ways and means to bringing labor and capital into closer relationship. The committee adopted a constitution and by-laws and hereafter will meet once each year, unless called together by an emergency. President Mitchell firmly believes that the object for which the committee was appointed will be achieved and points to the settling of the big strike of garment workers in New York recently, in which over 40,000 persons were out, as one of the substantial results already attained. The agreement in this strike was reached entirely through the instrumentality of the committee, the garment workers being granted a shorter working day, from nine to eight hours and a half. Said President Mitchell:

"While it will, of course, not avert all strikes, it will reduce them materially and minimize the possibility of long drawn out struggles in which vast sums of money are lost both by the employers and their men. The committee will act whenever it is requested to do so and wherever the opportunity presents itself will offer its services voluntarily. It will not attempt to arbitrate differences, of course, unless there is a request from both sides, and then only when it is agreed to abide by its decision."

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KOREA.

Treaty Said To Have Been Concluded Between Them.

Yokohama, February 23.—It is reported from Seoul that a convention has been concluded between Russia and Korea under the terms of which Korea agrees not to grant to any state or individual the island of Ko-Je, the shore opposite, or any part of the coast from that point to Chemulpo.

Ko-Je is about 30 miles southwest of Fusan, Korea.

Death of Brother Clement.

St. Louis, February 23.—Rev. Brother Clement, who has been a member of the order of Christian Brothers for the past thirty-five years, died today at the Christian Brothers' college in this city of pneumonia. Brother Clement was born in Germany in 1833 and stood high as an educator.

Application Continued.

Paris, February 23.—Le Journal Official has published a decree continuing for six months from February 24 the application of the minimum tariff to colonial products imported from the United States, Porto Rico and certain other countries.

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TERRELL'S ATTITUDE ON COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS

Favors Exemption of Such Property from Taxation. Dupont Guerry Also in Favor of Similar Exemption by the State.

ONE feature of the present campaign for governor that has attracted the attention of college men all over the state, both of alumni and undergraduates, is the matter of the exemption from taxation of endowments of colleges and institutions of higher education. It appears this question was first made an issue in the campaign when Hon. J. M. Terrell promulgated his platform and in it pronounced himself in favor of such exemption for college endowments. He aid stress on this point in his first speech of the campaign at Canton, and it then attracted much interest and attention.

The matter was mentioned by Hon. Dupont Guerry in his speech at the Grand opera house here on Friday night last. Mr. Guerry then stated that he had been asked his position on the question of college endowments, not having stated it in his platform. He said he was in favor exempting them from taxation.

A well-known college man, in discussing the matter yesterday, said by all means this matter should be pushed to a conclusion and he was glad to see that it had been taken up as a feature of the campaign.

"Both Mr. Terrell and Mr. Guerry have said to it," he said, "so it does not appear to be much of an issue. But this is one instance in which Mr. Guerry cannot accuse Mr. Terrell of plagiarising his platform. Mr. Terrell was certainly the first. I have talked to a number of college men and they have all commended this feature of Mr. Terrell's platform, as well as others. But in this, of course, the college men are especially interested."

A Terrell Club, with 50 members, was recently organized at the University of Georgia at Athens, and it is said similar clubs will probably be organized at other educational institutions in the state.

There is no doubt of an active interest in the campaign being taken by the college men.

SAY STILL IS GAINING.

ACCORDING to reports from south Georgia Colonel J. H. Estill's campaign work in the southern counties has been productive of results in his favor, and it is said his strength has been materially increased. C. W. Deming, of Brunswick, who was in the city yesterday, said Colonel Estill was making rapid progress in his campaign in that section, and had won many friends who, it was thought, might favor other candidates.

"There is no doubt about Colonel Estill's strength in any section of the state," said Mr. Deming in talking of the campaign in south Georgia. "The people of Glynn, Ware, Wayne, Pierce, Camden, and other counties in that section, now look upon him as the south Georgia candidate, and they are supporting him on that idea. They feel that it is their time to have a governor, and that feeling is turning the tide in that section to Colonel Estill where there might have been a part of general apathy earlier in the campaign. That apathy, I think, is rapidly disappearing, and people who thought to make high Colonel Estill's candidacy three or four months ago, are now found in the ranks of his most ardent supporters. I have personal knowledge of several instances of this kind, and I am satisfied that Colonel Estill will give the boys some surprises when the time comes.

"People who have met Colonel Estill like his rugged honesty and integrity. They see at once that he is a man of strength of character and purpose and will do what he says he will do. There is no doubt whatever that, if elected, he will make Georgia an able and capable governor."

Mr. Deming is one of Colonel Estill's ardent supporters in Glynn county, and is aiding in looking after his interests in that section.

WILLIAMS WITHDRAWS.

THE CONSTITUTION mentioned yesterday the fact that there were only two candidates in the race for the two seats in the house from Muscogee, and that no opposition is expected. The following special from Columbus tells of the withdrawal from the race of Hon. Charles R. Williams:

Columbus, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Hon. Charles R. Williams announces that he will not be a candidate for the legislature from this county. It had been understood that he would make the race, but upon further reflection he decided not to do so. Mr. Williams and Hon. S. P. Gilbert are law partners, and as the latter is solicitor general of the Chattahoochee circuit, and is out of his office several months in the year, Mr. Williams concluded that it would hardly be doing the business of the firm justice for him, also, to absent himself from the office two or three months of the year. Mr. Williams received many cordial offers of support during the time it was thought he would be a candidate. Hon. B. S. Miller and Hon. G. Y. Tigner are now the only candidates for the legislature, and it is thought that they will be elected without opposition. Mr. Miller represented this county in the legislature during the last term, and Mr. Tigner was one of its representatives in 1888 and 1889.

WIGHT MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

HON. ED. L. WIGHT, of Albany, has just made announcement of his candidacy for reelection as representative from Dougherty county. Hon. E. R. Jones, who at one time, represented Dougherty, is also in the race. Speaking of the race The Albany Herald says:

"Colonel Wight has become a recognized leader in the legislature. Having served in both houses, he is thoroughly familiar with the routine, as well as with the intricacies, hooks and crooks, sharps and flats, of legislation.

"As a member of the last senate his leadership was recognized by his appointment to the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and he is also chairman of the ways and means committee of the present house. It is a well-known fact in legislative circles that the chairmanship of the ways and means committee is given only to such men as are capable of leading.

"Hon. E. R. Jones having announced his candidacy several days ago, the announcement of Colonel Wight puts two candidates in the field. As both are democrats and running subject to the democratic primary, The Herald cannot consistently become a partisan for either. If there should be no other announcements, the democratic voters of Dougherty county will have to choose between these two gentlemen, both of whom have been honored by this people before. The Herald will endeavor to treat them alike—with impartiality and absolute fairness."

SHORT ITEMS CONCERNING MEN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WORK ON R. COLEY ADERSON'S new vaudeville theater on Peachtree street is progressing rapidly. Half of the north wall of the old Gate City Guard armory has been torn down and the foundation for the new wall is being laid. The cellar is being excavated and the other work is being pushed forward with all possible speed. According to the interior plans, Mr. Anderson's theater will be one of the handsomest and cosiest amusement houses in the country.

THIS WEEK MAYOR MIMS IS expected to appoint two public weighers—one to have charge of the city scales on the north side and the other to look after the scales on the south side. A number of applications for the places have been filed with the mayor, among others being no less than four ministers who seek employment with the city. The weighers each receive a monthly salary of $50. The mayor's appointments will be confirmed by council at its next meeting.

ALTHOUGH THE CITY TAX BOOK have been open since February 1, comparatively few property owners have made returns. The books will close March 15 and all who fail to give in on their city property will be placed in the defaulter's list and the city marshal will take the necessary steps to see that the returns are properly made in accordance with law. It is expected that a large number of citizens will wait until the last few days, as they usually do, before attending to this matter.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND grounds committee of council, of which Councilman Branch Lewis is chairman, is expected to meet early this week for the purpose of taking steps looking to the removal of the council chamber from the second to the top floor of the city hall building. City Building Inspector Frank A. Pittman has prepared the necessary plans, showing exactly what is necessary, and the work will doubtless be done without delay.

MAJOR W. F. SLATON, SUPERINtendent of the Atlanta public schools, will leave today to attend the annual convention of school superintendents, to be held this week in Chicago. The first session of the convention will be held tomorrow morning. Major Slaton has been a member of the organization for some years and has, on several occasions, been honored by election to office. He will probably be out of the city until the latter part of the present week.

AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN THE yards of the Western and Atlantic railroad Saturday morning about 4:30 o'clock and Fireman Eugene Price was seriously injured. A caboose and two cars were cut loose from a freight train and began to roll down a grade toward the west end of the yards. The cars became what is known in railroad circles as "wildcats," and the farther they went the faster they rolled. A switch engine was on the line, and the cars came against it with terrific force. The engine was wrecked and Fireman Pierce was injured. He was taken to his home at No. 118 Alexander street. Yesterday he was some better but was still suffering considerably.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. Emma Kent, who died Saturday morning at her home on the Howell mill road, will occur this morning. The funeral services will be conducted at 11 o'clock at the Baptist church, corner of Hemphill avenue and Emmett street. The interment will be in Casey's cemetery.

ALICE MAY DALE, 2 YEARS OF age, died Saturday night at the residence of her parents, 81 Young street. The child had been sick about three weeks. The body was sent to Maryville, Ga., yesterday for interment.

T. J. GRAY, 70 YEARS OF AGE, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his residence in east Atlanta. His death was due to paralysis. The deceased is survived by a wife and six children. They are A. H. Gray, Mrs. N. C. Nelms and Mrs. B. E. Moon, of Atlanta; John M. Gray, of Conyers, and Mrs. N. F. Williams and Mrs. J. M. Williams, of Rockdale. The body will be taken to Conyers, the old home of the deceased, this morning for interment. Funeral services will be conducted at the grave.

THE BODY OF MARY RUTH WALdrip, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Waldrip, was interred yesterday afternoon in Sylvester cemetery. The funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock at the residence, 31 Berean avenue. The child died Saturday.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE Albert C. Wheeler occurred yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. T. P. Cleveland at 3 o'clock at the residence, 210 West Fair street. The interment was in Westview cemetery. Mr. Wheeler was a musician and the Fifth regiment band and the Georgia State band attended the funeral in uniform and with their instruments.

DR. C. P. BRIDEWELL, PASTOR OF the First Presbyterian church, and one of the ablest pastors of the city, recently received a call from the First Presbyterian church, of Red Lands, Cal., which had many attractive features, but after considering the matter carefully he has decided to remain in Atlanta. The church in Red Lands is said to be one of the wealthiest churches in California and in many respects one of the best churches in the state. Dr. Bridewell came to Atlanta from Dallas, Tex. Since he has been in Atlanta he has won a large number of friends who, with his congregation, will rejoice that he has decided to remain in Atlanta.

THERE WERE TWO FIRE ALARMS from box 83 last night. The first fire was at the corner of Logan and Martin streets, caused by the roof of a two-room negro house igniting from a defective flue. The second fire was at No. 195 Woodward avenue, where a small hole was burned in the kitchen roof. The damages in both instances were light.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH had charge of the Sheltering Arms restaurant on Saturday. Mrs. Julian Field was chairman and the receipts for the day were $170.62. This is the largest amount taken in by any of the churches which have had charge of the restaurant.

THE PRISON COMMISSION WILL hear argument in the case of I. Minder, the Macon tailor, under sentence of death for murder, tomorrow. Application for clemency has been made in Minder's behalf, the effort being to secure commutation to life imprisonment. It is understood that certain parties will appear to protest against clemency being granted Minder.

THERE IS A STRONG PROBABILITY that a Huguenot society will be formed in Atlanta at an early date and that it will begin work with a large membership. The descendants of Huguenot settlers will of course play a prominent part in the affairs of the society, but the membership will not be limited to them, as all sympathizers with the French Huguenots in their present struggle will be welcomed to the society. The different churches of the city are interested in the matter and the organization of the society will take definite shape in a few weeks.

MRS. ANNA P. HEWIN, WIFE OF Sam W. Hewin, died at her home, 51 McDaniel street, last night at 11:20 o'clock. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

SUICIDE IN BRIDE'S PRESENCE.

Walter McVey, of Kokomo, Ind., Takes His Own Life.

Kokomo, Ind., February 23.—Walter McVey, of this city, killed himself today in the presence of his bride of but a few days. McVey was a member of company F, Thirty-third regiment, and married Mrs. Hughes, a widow with four children, on his return from the Philippines. He exhibited a revolver to his wife today, saying: "There are two loads in this revolver, one for each of us." He snapped the weapon alternately at his wife and himself, the first load falling to his lot. The bullet entered the right eye. Death was instantaneous. No motive is known for the self-destruction.

TELEGRAPHERS TO CONTEST SATURDAY

Thirty-Five Operators Have Entered for the Tournament.

WILL COMPETE FOR MEDALS

Kimball House Ball Room To Be Fitted Up as a Miniature Telegraph Office, and Work of Men Will Be Automatically Registered.

All arrangements for the national telegraphers' tournament, which occurs Saturday in the Kimball house ball room, have been completed. Thus far thirty-five of the swiftest operators in the country have entered for the various contests and the tournament bids fair to be of an exceedingly spirited character.

Seven gold and four silver medals, together with cash prizes, will be awarded the winners of the different events. Andrew Carnegie has given a very handsome gold medal. The conditions governing this medal have not yet been decided upon by the committee, but, as this trophy is to be held year by year by the most expert operator, it is expected that only the very highest talent will be permitted to enter for this event. It is therefore probable that the committee will decide that the two first men in the various sending classes will be the only ones eligible for this event.

This is the first tournament held since 1898. There will be three events during the afternoon and four during the evening. The tournament will begin at 3 o'clock, the meeting being opened with appropriate exercises. During the evening permanent officers will be elected.

The tournament will be open to the public and will doubtless prove of considerable general interest. There will be a miniature telegraph office fitted up in the hotel ball room.

Twelve instruments will be installed and each contestant will be given five minutes in which to demonstrate his dexterity in sending or receiving messages. The contestant will occupy the platform at the end of the hall and the other instruments will be arranged along the side. There will be four judges.

Work To Be Registered.

Walter P. Phillips, formerly general manager of the United Press Association, will send his automatic recording instrument to Atlanta to register the work of the contestants, and from this the records of the men will be accurately registered. The Associated Press, Western Union and Postal telegraph companies and the railroads will be represented by their swiftest men.

Among the entries made, four are from St. Paul, Minn., two from Galveston, four from Dallas, four from Memphis, two from Washington, one from Philadelphia, while Birmingham and Augusta will also send operators. The Associated Press in Atlanta will be represented by two of its best men, while the two telegraph companies here will be represented in the tournament.

The telegraphers of Atlanta have been ably assisted in preparing for the event by several well-known ex-telegraphers, among whom are B. F. Wyly, Jr., general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; Samuel A. Duncan, assistant general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company; Dr. P. E. Murray, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and J. H. Smythe, local manager of the Associated Press.

The American Graphophone Company will record all the sending and will reproduce the records. The tournament has already created a vast amount of interest and it is expected it will be largely attended, not only by telegraphers, but by the general public. It will be no surprise to those in charge of the contest if records are broken, because some of the best men in the country will be here to compete for the handsome prizes offered.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Most people," observed the reformed newspaper man last night, "imagine that President Roosevelt is a wild, whooping son of the plains; that he rides bucking bronchos around his front parlor, and that altogether he is so strenuous it is better to keep at quite a distance from him to enjoy him. I was of that impression until upon one occasion, when the city editor sent me to Oyster Bay, Long Island, to interview 'Terrible Teddy,' who was at that time governor of New York state. I was ushered into the parlor, where I found two or three other newspaper men waiting for the governor. Roosevelt was out horseback riding, and when he returned he came into the parlor with his riding costume on. I was thunderstruck when he came in the room, as I could not see his teeth and he never emitted anything like a prairie yell. I was introduced to him by one of the other newspaper men and the governor brought us all into his dining room to talk. True enough, we saw 'Teddy's' campaign rough rider sombrero hanging up and there were numerous moose heads, skins and other trophies of conquest, but the dining room was not at all like that of a frontier cabin. What amazed me more than anything else was the quiet elegance of the governor's manner. At the time I speak of the famous New York ice trust case was getting its share of publicity and every one was interested in it. One of the 'yellers' had published a story that morning crediting Roosevelt with doing all sorts of things to the ice trust, and the paper had a representative there that afternoon. Mr. Roosevelt told us that he had absolutely nothing to say for publication, and the reporter for the 'yeller' turned around and said, 'Now, governor, in all fairness to the people of this state you should say something. Everybody is interested in this matter and everybody wants to know what you are going to do.'

"Roosevelt had been walking toward the door and just then he turned his head and looked at the 'yeller' reporter. I can never describe the look on the governor's face, but it was a corker. His teeth showed and his eye glittered. The 'yeller' journalist went down and out in a hurry. He never said another word till we all got back to New York, when he recovered his nerve and asked us to have a drink.

"A man," said the mysterious party, "struck town this afternoon and registerd downstairs. He hadn't been here long before he went up to the clerk and asked him to change a nice new 'century.' The clerk grew pale around the gills when he saw it and stammered out that as it was Washington's birthday they were shy on long cash. Well, boys, then the fun began. That fellow went all around town flashing that hundred, but he simply couldn't get it changed. He had no money except some more like the big one, and he was actually broke, with a barrel of money in his clothes."

"What did he do finally?" asked the theatrical man, with tears in his voice.

"Do?" said the mysterious party. "Why, he met me and I gave him ten tens for it—"

Whereupon they fell on him and would have rent him limb from limb but for the timely arrival of assistance.

Cord Meyer, the well-known New York millionaire, left the Aragon Saturday for a Florida trip. Mr. Meyer was accompanied by his wife and two sons. They expect to make an extended visit to Florida. Cord Meyer is one of New York's most prominent business men. He is reputed to be several times a millionaire and is a power in politics. He is interested in voluminous business enterprises and owns a large amount of real estate in New York and on Long Island.

The Doctor, who had posed as a good listener for a long time, broke his silence last night. "Did any of you fellows ever stop to consider what an important position hair plays in this life?" he said. "Hair makes men rich—those who sell alleged hair restorers; it makes men poor—those who buy the hair restorers, and it makes men miserable—those who are baldheaded. See that fellow down there, wearing a little black silk cap? Well, his hair has grown thin and he is wearing the cap indoors and out, to prevent baldness. Worst thing in the world he could do. When the hair dies it is through lack of air and nourishment. The nourishment comes from massage, which feeds blood to the roots of the hair and it grows vigorous. Never see a baldheaded woman. 'Course not. Her hair gets plenty of exercise, because it takes about three hours to comb it, and by that time the hair, if not the woman, is pretty tired. Another thing, a woman always wears her hair loosely, so that it gets plenty of air. Any man who wears a silk cap to keep from getting baldheaded has a grudge against himself."

At this point the doctor was rudely interrupted by the recruit, who suggested that they all adjourn to the lower regions to partake of some well-known hair tonic.

D. T. McNeil, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is at the Kimball.

W. R. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., is registered at the Kimball.

O. E. and M. C. Horton, the well-known Atlanta lawyers, left yesterday for Pendleton, S. C., in response to a telegram notifying them of the death of their brother, M. B. Horton, of Pendleton.

W. E. Tate, Miss Flossie Tate and Master Tate Hinton, of Tate, Ga., arrived at the Kimball yesterday.

W. L. Churchill, of New York city, is at the Kimball.

C. S. Allen and W. H. Pleasants, of Virginia, are at the Aragon.

M. L. Finch, of Toronto, Canada, arrived at the Aragon yesterday.

T. J. C. Park, of Macon, is registered at the Aragon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Johnson, of Roanoke, Va., are at the Aragon.

J. H. Felker, a prominent banker of Monroe, Ga., is at the Kimball.

W. A. Slater, of Griffin, arrived at the Kimball yesterday.

Frank S. Gannon, third vice president of the Southern railway, and George B. M. Glnty, also of the Southern railway, arrived at the Kimball house from Washington, D. C., yesterday.

An Atlantan, well known throughout the city and having an extensive handshaking right from Atlanta to Charlotte, a run he has been making for the past dozen years, rang his door bell yesterday morning, after an absence from the city of a little less than six months, was confronted by his wife, who looked blankly into his face and asked:

"Who do you wish to see?"

"Isn't this Mr. Dunning's, Mr. Charles Dunning's residence?"

"It is," replied the lady, "but he is not at home. He is in Arkansas. Can I be of any service to you?"

"This is Mrs. Dunning, I reckon?" started the gentleman at the threshold, but he never finished the sentence. The lady suddenly leaped forward and with her arms about the visitor's neck gave him the effusive greeting which only a wife can give a husband. Six months ago Charles Dunning, who has been handling mail pouches on the Southern between Atlanta and Charlotte for fifteen years or more, was compelled to quit work on account of his health. Mr. Dunning, taking the advice of his physicians, went direct to an Arkansas resort for treatment. When he left Atlanta he weighed 290 and was looked upon among mail service men as the heavyweight of the southern service. Like most fleshy people, Mr. Dunning was always in a good humor and pleasant words were on his tongue at all times for those with whom he came in contact. At the springs Mr. Dunning went to work in earnest to regain his lost health. The advice of his physician was strictly and thoroughly followed. All meats were given the go-by and vegetables, raw at that, were substituted. The sponge bath, morning and night, was taken and sound sleep was courted. In a short time Mr. Dunning began to lose flesh and the decrease in his weight was so rapid that the Atlantan became alarmed. His physicians laughed at his fears and the reducing process went on until Mr. Dunning found it hard to be heavier than 180 pounds.

At that weight Mr. Dunning's general health commenced improving, and with moderate exercise he manifested additional strength every day. His physicians were pleased with the progress and cut out more work each day for their patient.

Two weeks ago Mr. Dunning turned his eyes toward Atlanta, and then it was that he took an inventory of his wardrobe. There was, not a garment in his steamer trunk that would fit him. There was not a piece he could use. Then Mr. Dunning went to a fashionable tailor and ordered a suit. It was a child's measure when laid alongside those he carried west with him.

It was in this new suit Mr. Dunning faced his wife, who for a minute failed to recognize him, so completely had the short time wrought its change. Mr. Dunning is now a vegetarian, simple and pure. He eats the Irish potato raw, and says he relishes it. The sweet potato goes the same way. Cabbage and turnips are disposed of in a like manner.

"I take one meal a day only," he said yesterday, "and I find that the greatest abundance. That being the case, why should I take more. I never drink anything except good clear water, with an occasional glass of butter milk or sweet milk. I drink nothing while I am eating. An hour before I eat I drink plenty of water, and then never swallow a drop more until maybe two hours after I have eaten. I am now, though 110 pounds lighter than I have been in years, in better shape physically than I ever was. I shall keep it up and will resume my run to Charlotte next week."

Pittsburg, Pa., is to have a new paper. There is nothing startling in that announcement, but it will be gratifying intelligence to a host of Atlantans and to many Georgians to know that the new daily will be under the management of an Atlanta journalist, a young man who carries wth him a diploma issued by the editor in chief of The Constitution. The new paper will be known as The Pittsburg Herald, and Edward P. Hulse, who was with The Constitution for a number of years, is the editor and manager. Mr. Hulse is a native of New York, and came south some twelve years ago. He went to Jacksonville, where he read proof for quite a time on one of the Jacksonville papers.

He came to Atlanta in the nineties and was given a place in The Constitution proof room. His worth was soon apparent, and in a short time he was in charge of the proof room. He was a superior man in that position, and always did good work. He left The Constitution for The News, where he combined editorial work with his proof work and demonstrated his worth in the new field. After The News was disposed of by the majority stockholders Mr. Hulse went to Pittsburg, where he has been doing work in the proof room and on reportorial and editorial staffs. It fell Mr. Hulse's way to have quite a hand in working up the Biddle case a few weeks ago. While living in Atlanta Mr. Hulse was married to Miss Murphy, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edward Murphy, one of Atlanta's oldest and most widely known families.

"Coming down the Southern today," said Green T. Morgan, a drummer who works for a New Orleans firm, "I saw up above Gainesville a couple of young men board the train with their guns and three fine-looking dogs. They were ticketed for Flowery Branch, where they intended to put in tomorrow (Sunday) in the field chasing down quails—the fields are full of them in that section, it is said. Soon after leaving Gainesville one of the men raised a window. The dogs were in the seat, or rather between the seats by the men. Suddenly one of the dogs, a liver setter, a dog without a mark to break its solid color, gave a leap, clearing the frame, sash and blind. The train was pushing 45 to 50 miles an hour, and was pushing it cleverly. The dog landed on his feet, and every one who had a chance to rubber were astonished as well as pleased to see the canine get upon his feet. As the train dashed around a curve, cutting off the dog from the observation of those in the coaches, the setter was seen limping away. At the next station the hunters left the train with the other dogs and started to foot it back, hunting for the daring leaper. The dog's jump may break up the bird killing arranged for today."

George E. V. Chamberlin, registering from Richmond, Va., is among the arrivals at the Aragon. Mr. Chamberlin will be in the city several days, during which time he will take in the public improvements going on. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the committee on highways and alleys of the Richmond council.

Colonel O. L. Wozencraft, of Buford, one of the most prominent young attorneys in north Georgia, was in Atlanta a few days ago. Colonel Wozencraft has recently been in Kansas and he tells some entertaining facts about the effects of prohibition in that state.

"Talk about temperance," said Colonel Wozencraft, "there is more inebriety in Kansas in a day than there is in Georgia in a week. You can walk into a drug store to buy a cake of soap, and the clerk will give you the wink to see whether you want a drink or not. I verily believe that if one were to go into an undertaker's shop in Kansas to purchase a coffin the clerk would ask you, 'With or without?' meaning liquor."

FAMILY FEUD OF A CENTURY.

Startling Developments in North Carolina Trial Are Expected.

Raleigh, N. C., February 23.—(Special.)—The noted "feud case" against Jack Keaton was set for hearing at Marion this week. It involves a feud of over one hundred years length.

A white man named Keaton is charged with having in 1898 burned several buildings. He fled and was recently captured. He says he will tell the whole story in court and will implicate some of the leading citizens as his accomplices. He further says that the incendiarism was but another plan of the century-old feud between two of the most prominent Hartsville has no fire department and The feud is now expected to be fiercer than ever. Alex McCall and Samuel McCall are codefendants in the case. While Keaton has pleaded guilty, their plea is not guilty. The judge has removed the case to Burke county, and set the trial for April 11.

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Charges prepaid to any railroad point in Georgia, Alabama, Florida or South Carolina.

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REVENUE BILL FOR KENTUCKY

House Committee Reports Measure Which Will Swell State's Coffers.

A PROVISION IS MADE TO TAX BANKS' SHARES

Blue Grass State Is Waking Up to Its Possibilities in Manufacturing—Ten Industries Have Aggregate Capital of $58,521,580.

Lexington, Ky., February 23.—(Special.) After four weeks of labor the house committee on revenue and taxation has reported a new revenue bill, which is without doubt the most important measure to be considered at the present session. It promises to increase the annual revenue of the state a quarter of a million dollars and demands an increase in the tax rate of 2½ cents, making the state tax exactly 50 cents on the $100 valuation. The finances of the state have of recent years been in anything but a pleasing state and both in the governor's message and the auditor's report to the present general assembly, a number of changes were recommended.

Acting under the decision of the supreme court, that the state could not tax the franchise of a national bank because it did not confer the franchise but could tax the shares, provision has been made in the new bill for the taxation of shares and so provides an ad valorem tax to such as is required of property holders.

The auditor, treasurer and secretary of state will act as a board of assessment and reports of the shares and other statistics are required to be made to the board, thus saving the expense of collecting the tax in the individual counties.

The section of the bill in relation to liquor licenses is entirely new. It provides that all rectifiers, compounders and blenders of whisky engaged in a wholesale business shall pay a grade tax as follows: Dealers in less than 500 barrels, $100; dealers in 500 barrels and less than 1,000, $200; dealers handling over 1,000 barrels, $300. The same scale applies to all foreign rectifiers, compounders, etc., doing business in the state, this provision being a measure of protection for Kentucky blenders.

The bill places a tax of 50 cents on every $100 of premuims for fire insurance, which it is expected will return to the state treasury between $50,000 and $80,000. The cash surrender value of life insurance policies are also to be taxed, and as it is estimated that this amount is fully $20,000,000, the revenue derived will be considerable. On foreign railways doing an interstate commerce business only a tax of $2,500 a year is placed on terminal rights. Under the interstate commerce law their franchise cannot be taxed by the state.

A license of $100 is fixed for wholesale dealers in pistols and knives, $100 for wholesale cigarette dealers and $10 for retailers, a license tax of $10 for the sale of playing cards, and so through the list of incidentals. The framers of the bill claim that with the increase of 2½ cents in the tax rate and the revenue from new sources as provided by the bill will give the depleted state treasury an additional $250,000.

Manufacturing in Kentucky.

Kentucky is ranked as an agricultural state, but statistics gathered during the last census which have just been given out recalls a state of facts which show that the state is waking up to its possibilities in the manufacturing way.

The ten leading industries of the state, as shown by the bulletin from the bureau of statistics, embrace 3,332 establishments with an aggregate capital of $58,521,580, giving employment to 30,010 wage earners and paid a total of $10,824,167 in wages. Placed in the order of their importance these industries are as follows:

Tobacco—Establishments, 337; wage earners, 6,838; value of products, $21,922,111.

Flouring and Grist Mills—Establishments, 1,145; wage earners, 1,134; value of products, $14,515,161.

Lumber and Timber—Establishments, 1,280; wage earners, 7,549; value of products, $13,774,911.

Liquor—Establishments, 203; wage earners, 1,703; value of products, $12,973,154.

Iron and Steel—Establishments, 8; wage earners, 2,402; value of products, $6,876,-083.

Slaughtering and Packing—Establishments, 28; wage earners, 511; value of products, $5,717,167.

Foundry and Machine—Establishments, 91; wage earners, 2,790; value of products, $4,434,610.

Car Construction and Railroad Shops—Establishments, 25; wage earners, 3,572; value of products, $4,248,029.

Tanneries—Establishments, 23; wage earners, 810; value of products, $3,757,-016.

Clothing—Establishments, 192; wage earners, 2,701; value of products, $3,420,-365.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in Kentucky, according to the census reports, was 9,560. In these concerns a capital of $104,070,791 was invested, furnishing employment to salaried officials, clerks, etc., to the number of 5,079 and to the average number of 62,-562 wage earners.

A remarkable state of facts is shown in the distilling business. The value of the product of the distilleries of the state in 1900 was $4,787,391 less than in 1890, showing a decrease of 27 per cent. This is largely due to the fact that the manufacture of whisky from what is technically known as "first shots" has increased largely in several states, and while Kentucky, producing real Bourbon, which colors by aging in warehouse, could not compete with the liquor manufactured from "first shots," colored with chemicals and put on the market at a much reduced price. Altogether, however, the industrial showing of the state has been very pleasing to Kentuckians generally.

New Mill for Alexander City.

Alexander City, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—A knitting mill is now being built in this city for the manufacture of ladies' underwear. Messrs. T. C. and Ben Russell are the builders of the mill. The contract requires the mill's completion by April 1. About fifty operatives will be employed.

S. M. WALL. O. H. JOHNSON.
EDGAR DUNLAP
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211-212 Prudential Building.

GOVERNOR GIVES LIFE TO TWO

Commutes Death Sentence of White Man and Negro.

WEDNESDAY WAS DAY OF DOOM

Other Two Participants in North Carolina Postoffice Robbery Must Die at Appointed Time.

Raleigh, N. C., February 23.—(Special.)—Governor Aycock today commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor the death sentence of Russell Gales, white, and Harry Mills, colored, two of the four burglars who attempted to rob Emma postoffice and nearly killed Postmaster Sam Alexander. They were to have been hanged Wednesday.

They did not enter the building, but stood guard outside while Dudley Johnson, white, and Ben Foster, colored, entered.

Private instructions were sent the sheriff of Buncombe county last night to send Gales and Mills to the penitentiary here immediately. They arrived this afternoon.

Johnson and Foster, the other participants, will be hanged at Asheville at the appointed time.

The governor has declined to interfere with the execution of John Henry Rose, white, who will be hanged at Wilson on Wednesday next for waylaying and assassinating Thomas Farmer.

The governor has also declined to interfere with the execution of Andrew Sherman Jackson, white, at Lincolnton, on Wednesday next for burglary.

Governor Aycock says Jackson's crime was one of the worst ever committed in this state. He entered the home of Mrs. Stroup and attacked her daughter, who was in a delicate condition, slashing her in forty places with a razor. Her child, born two months later, bears similar marks. Jackson had married the daughter of Mrs. Stroup while his real wife was alive.

GOVERNOR THEIR LAST HOPE.

Barring His Clemency, Two Alabamans Die on March 6.

Montgomery, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—Unless the governor overrides the board of pardons, two negroes now under a thirty-day respite, will be hanged on March 6, both for the murder of white men.

G— Smith, in Walker county, was respited at the earnest request of all the white ministers of Jasper, the county seat.

Luke Sanders, in Perry county, was respited on the unanimous recommendation of the judges of the supreme court, who affirmed the case against him on the appeal, but were convinced from the record that he was not guilty of a capital offense. They asked the commutation of his sentence.

The pardon board has heard argument in the case of Sanders, and reviewed the Smith case, and has decided not to recommend any further respite or interference in either case. The governor really sits with the board in important cases, and has not disregarded its recommendation in a single case yet, and there is no reason to suppose he will do so in these.

A QUESTION OF FRANCHISES.

Sheffield Council Is Confronted by Some Delicate Questions.

Sheffield, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—The city council is confronted with some delicate but exceedingly live questions just now in the matter of granting or refusing franchises for water and electric lighting service for this city.

When Sheffield was founded the land companies owning the town site reserved all franchises over its streets and alleys, and under this reservation granted right of way to the water company and electric light plant, which went into operation here. Subsequently the city of Sheffield was chartered by the legislature of Alabama, to which was given absolute sovereignty over the streets and alleys of this city. The two land companies negelected to obtain these franchises from the city, leaving the city council free to grant these franchises to other parties if they so desired. Applications for them are now being agitated by private parties here.

It is understood that a majority of the city council favor municipal ownership of these utilities. It is doubtful if these franchises will be granted to any other parties for this reason.

SEEKS VICTIM IN HIMSELF.

Member of Alabama University Law Department Tries Sucide.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—Byron Mitchell, who until very recently was a popular member of the law department of the state university at Tuscaloosa, attempted suicide at Meridian, Miss., yesterday by taking opium.

Mr. Mitchell comes from a prominent Alabama family and is the son of T. J. Mitchell, of Guntersville. The cause assigned for his attempt at self-destruction was disappointment in love and letters were found on his person which verified this statement.

When discovered life was almost extinct, but by prompt medical aid he was soon restored to consciousness and it is now thought that he will recover.

GOVERNOR IN CHARLESTON.

West Virginia's Chief Executive and Staff Visit Exposition.

Charleston, S. C., February 23.—Governor Albert B. White, of West Virginia, and his staff of twenty-six colonels, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, left here for home this afternoon. This morning they visited Fort Sumter.

Governor White and his party have taken an active interest in the exposition, which they visited at intervals for four days, and on Saturday were leading figures in the great military parade and review. They have received and extended many courtesies here.

The report that Governor Montague, of Virginia, and staff had left here on Friday was erroneous. Governor Montague has not been here since the adjournment of the good roads convention over two weeks ago.

Seniors Defeat Freshmen.

Auburn, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—In the interclass football games here yesterday the seniors defeated the freshmen, the score being 36 to 0. The freshmen were opposed by four of the 'varsity team—Park, J. Gwin, H. Gwin and Quarterback Johnston. Elmer, Auburn's last year center, and Webb were the only experienced players on the freshmen. The game was one of the best ever played in the class games.

Pneumonia Scourges City.

Alexander City, Ala., February 22.—(Special.)—The scourge of pneumonia in and around this city has become alarming. The physicians, who are busy day and night, are frank to say it is of the most fatal and dangerous type, as the death rate has proven alarmingly high.

COURT TO DECIDE WORD'S MEANING

The Term "Causeway" Now Perplexes Legal Lights of Alabama.

BRINGS ON UNIQUE FIGHT

Trouble Starts Over County Board Giving Money To Improve Road, Bringing the Claim That the Law Did Not So Allow.

Montgomery, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—The legal meaning of the word "causeway" is to be adjudicated by the supreme court of Alabama, being the vital point in an exceedingly unique fight in the courts.

The most notorious piece of public road in the state is the 9 miles of bottomless prairie and swamp which connects Letohatchie on the Louisville and Nashville railroad with the town of Haynesville, the county seat of the rich and populous county of Lowndes. Last fall, under the inspiration of Captain Falkner, the general attorney, and as an encouragement toward a beginning in road improvement, the railroad gave the county enough rock to build a macadamized road to Hayneville and delivered it free at Letohatchie. When the county board of revenue met to arrange for the work it was confronted by the legal proposition that under the general laws of the state a county has no power to spend public money in road improvement of that sort, being confined to what is called "working the road."

Ex-Congressman Willis Brewer, who lives at Hayneville, who is a lawyer, and who is on the treasurer's bond, construed the law against the expenditure, and said if the treasurer paid the warrants he would come off of his bond.

Treasurer Turns Warrants Down.

Captain Falker furnished the board of revenue with a brief sustaining their power and they decided to go ahead, but the treasurer turned the warrants down. Proceedings were brought in the circuit court to mandamus him to pay, and test the law. It seems the law is perfectly clear that a county can build "causeways" as well as bridges, but a "causeway" in Alabama is known as a structure of poles laid on thick across a swamp or mudhole, with a little dirt over them over which vehicles may bump the best way they can.

The issue was squarely joined as to whether a road built of rock is a "causeway" in the Alabama acceptation. Judge J. C. Richardson consulted the dictionaries and found that they do not recognize the Alabama pole corduroys, but define a "causeway" to be a road constructed of stone or other consolidated material and raised above the adjacent ground. He accordingly ruled with the makers of the dictionaries and mandamused the treasurer to pay the warrants. The advocates of the right of Alabamans to limit the meaning of words to suit local conditions will appeal to the supreme court.

The ultimate decision is of really great importance to all the counties, which have heretofore depended on special authority to build macadamized roads. If the circuit court is sustained the whole subject is handed over to the county courts, which, under the new constitution, can go ahead and levy a special road tax and build as many "causeways" as the taxpayers will stand.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Moore.

Opelika, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—The funeral services for Dr. H. D. Moore were held today. The large church was filled to overflowing, while many stood outside. Many of the stores were closed during the funeral services. In the pulpit were ministers of the city. Presiding Elder J. S. Frazer, Dr. Andrews, of Montgomery, and several other members of the clergy from different cities. Eloquent tributes were paid the noble life and Christian death of the deceased. At 2 o'clock the procession moved to the city cemetery, where the remains were interred in the lot of the Methodist church.

Change of Schedule, A. & W. P. R. R.

Effective Sunday, February 23, 1902, train No. 33, for Montgomery, will leave Atlanta, daily, at 12:50, noon, instead of 12:30, noon. No. 14 will arrive from LaGrange at 8:20 a. m. instead of 8:25 a. m., daily except Sunday. No other change.
B. F. WYLY, JR., G. P. and T. A.
J. P. BILLUPS, D. P. A.

Kumpe and Kyle May Be in Race.

Decatur, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—It was learned today from a leading democratic politician of Lawrence, a close personal friend of Judge J. C. Kumpe, Lawrence county's probate judge, that the latter gentleman would likely become a candidate for judge of this circuit. The position is now held by Judge O. Kyle. Judge Kumpe is one of the strongest men in the circuit, safe, conservative and thoroughly judicial. Judge Kyle, since coming to the bench by Governor Jelks' appointment, has made an enviable record as a wise, competent and impartial jurist. Kumpe and Kyle would make an interesting race.

Rich Ore Lands Found.

Sheffield, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—J. E. Penny, of Decatur, Ala., has recently sold a tract of 1,100 acres of ore lands, of which he was the owner, in the ore district of Russellville, to sme Ohio parties for the sum of $57,000. The purchasers of this property are reported to be prospecting in that section more thoroughly than any others have done, and they are finding very valuable ore deposits where none were supposed to exist heretofore.

New Company Incorporated.

Sheffield, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—The Shffild Brwing and Ic Company has been incorporated in Cincinnati with $100,000 capital stock. This company has purchased the brewery plant here, which was built some years ago, but never operated. It is among the largest and best constructed buildings of this kind in the south. It has been authoritatively learned that the Cincinnati people who are backing this enterprise have opened negotiations for the equipment of this building, and that they expect to have the same in operation during the early summer.

WANTED HIS ASHES SCATTERED

Dr. Young Provided for Disposition of His Remains.

Cincinnati, February 23.—After the remains of Dr. Daniel Schuyler Young were cremated today, it was learned that he had provided for the ashes to be taken to his old boyhood home in Montgomery county, New York, where his wife was buried, one-fourth to be sprinkled on her grave, one-fourth over the path to his old school house, one-fourth at his old home and one-fourth shot out of a gun at the old homestead. This specific disposition of the ashes caused much surprise among the learned associates of the noted physician, scientist and author.

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $425,000.00
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Eastern Marts.
Only Line Selling Mileage at Rate
TWO CENTS PER MILE.
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C. B. WALKER, Depot Ticket Agent, Union Station, Atlanta, Ga.
WM. B. CLEMENTS, T. P. A., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
W. H. FULTON, T. P. A., Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.
W. E. CHRISTIAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

IN BLOOD AND FIRE'S MIDST THE QUARTER HOUSE GOES

Middlesboro, Ky., February 23.—(Special.)—Things were deathly quiet down in the ominous looking stockade nestlin gin the valley below. Charley Cecil, of the sheriff's party, forgot his mountain caution and rode out in plain view on the hillside. There was the sharp crack of the rifle, a little puff of smoke curled up from a porthole and Cecil fell forward on his horse and then heavily to the ground, dead, shot through the heart.

That is how it all began. When it end. seven men were dead. The "Quarter House," for a decade the most notorious resort in the Kentucky mountains, had been reduced to ashes on the spot where more than seventy men have been killed in fair fight or coolly murdered, a tiny church is to go up. This, in brief, is the story of the most deadly of all battles between Kentucky mountain outlaws and the officials of the law, which has occurred in this state in years.

Lee Turner and his brother, "Wild Bill," built the stockade about ten years ago. It is located in a valley, 6 miles south of this place, and convenient to the Mingo coal mines. The chief patronage came from the miners and from Saturday night until Monday morning there were witnessed scenes of debauchery in dirt and misery without any of the ameliorating influences or luxuries which gild and temper vice in the great cities.

The "Quarter House" was built for the plain and open purpose of defying the law. A stockade of beech planks some 12 to 14 feet high incloses about an acre of ground. Within the stockade is the "Quarter House" proper, built of thick beech logs and heavy doors. The tiny windows were nothing more than portholes and could be closed by thick shutters of plank. In the heart of the inner cabin was the "blind tiger" and gambling room, for there was but one. This room inside the log house was itself made of heavy planks and with not even a window for the admission of light. There were two heavy doors, one at either end. The bar was so constructed that the man buying his drink himself stood in Kentucky and took his glass from a county in Tennessee. This gave the loophole for the evasion of the local option law and was sufficient according to the mountain idea.

Here in the foul air of the ill-ventilated room the card and chuck-a-luck games weer conducted. Day and night big coal oil lamps hanging from the roof lighted the place. There was but one rule. Everything went but drinking at the tables. Whenever a player desired a potion of "white liquor" he had to step up to that talismanic bar and drink in Kentucky the glass of liquor handed him from Tennessee.

Cacse of Last Battle.

The cause of the last battle and the most deadly one which will ever be fought at the "Quarter House" was a trifling debt which Lee Turner refused to pay. Some mules belonging to him were levied on and taken to Virginia, but Turner could not rest quiet under such an insult as having the officers of the law interfere with anything or anybody at the "Quarter House." A band of his followers was organized and a night trip across the state line brought back the property.

Wednesday, a week ago, Deputy Sheriff Wat Thompson organized a posse of thirty men and started for the stockade to arrest Turner. The Louisville and Nashville railroad which passes within a quarter of a mile of the stockade refused to convey the possefor fear of the bullets which they knew would be sent crashing through the car windows of every train which passed the place as soon as the fact of their assisting the officers became known to Turner's band.

The sheriff's men, therefore, rode through on horseback and arrived on the mountainside overlooking the "Quarter House," about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All seemed quiet and Charley Cecil took a chance and rode out from the underbrush into plain view. In an instant the smoke, the crack of the rifle, and Cecil fell from his horse, dead. Quicker than a thought an angry fusillade from the winchesters of the attacking party beat down on the stockade and answering shots cracked from the loopholes of the log house where wooden shutters had been pushed aside.

Turner was not there—he had been called away to answer a charge of carrying concealed weapons and was in court at Jacksboro Tenn. His retainers, however, knew well the disposition of their desperate leaders and fought the battle with the officers with the coolness and pertinacity that never deserts the mountain desperado so long as he can fire from cover. Soon both sides regained their coolness and sniping took the place of volleys. This continued for an hour until Sheriff Thompson drew off his men for consultation. Cecil was dead, John Doyle badly shot through the body and Simon Bean had a shattered hand which put him out of service. The stockade can be covered from the mountain on either side of the valley, and here Thompson saw his advantage.

"Boys," he said, "I am going to divide forces and send half of you men around across the valley. I want you to covor every loophole and door of that house, and every time a man shows the tip of his ear, shoot. I am going to pile some dry brush against the end of that fort and set it on fire."

The scheme worked to perfection. As soon as a rifle shot announced the arrival of the party on the other side of the valley, four of the men of Thompson's party began creeping down a brush-covered ravine toward the stockade. They had to make a run of it to get under the cover of the tall fence, but it was accomplished in safety. Leaves and brush were piled up and a match did the rest. One of the party, as if by inspiration, dashed his flask of whisky into the flames, and then under the cover of the excitement inside resulting from the fire, they regained the cover of the ravine.

Meantime those inside met the situation with desperate valor. Mike Welch and Frank Johnson dashed out with a bucket of water in either hand, only to be shot down before they had taken a dozen steps. Jay Russell and Marsh Wilson got no farther than the door. They fell back mortally wounded into the arms of their friends and perished in the flames which were fast consuming the "Quarter House." Two others were shot to death, but their names have never been learned.

Many escaped, including several women inmates of the dive. They evaded the officers under the cover of the black smoke which rolled down the valley. It was all over by nightfall. The place was in ruins. Many of the desperadoes were hidden safely in the hills beyond pursuit. Lee Turner is still alive, and Sheriff Howard says:

"If it takes a thousand men, I intend to have Lee Turner."

LEE TURNER,
One of the Proprietors of the Famous Tennessee "Quarter House."

GETTING THE NEWS ONCE MORE

Philadelphia Has Been Nearly Cut Off from the World.

Philadelphia, February 23.—The Philadelphia newspapers, at 7:35 o'clock tonight, through the Associated Press, came into direct telegraphic touch with the country at large for the first time since 4:10 p. m. Friday. This was accomplished through herculean efforts of the mechanical force of the Western Union Telegraph Company in restoring to working condition a number of wires between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., which had been prostrated by the fierce street storm of Friday. The telegraph officials concentrated their efforts in closing this gap, which covers a distance of 27 miles, as they realized that this would quickest establish communication with New York. This opened connection to Washington, which city was in telegraphic connection with New York via the circuitous route of Pittsburg Chicago and Buffalo. One object in getting the wires in working order to Baltimore is the facilitating of the handling of the train on which Prince Henry will travel to Washington tonight. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to convey the prince to Washington on a special train leaving Jersey City at 1 a. m. Monday. This train will be run without the aid of the telegraph from New York to Philadelphia, but from here to Washington it will have the advantage of wires and thus add to the safety of the distinguished traveler and his party.

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THE WISE ONE
is he who has sufficient forethought to provide for the future—who lays by something for a rainy day. When the question arises where shall I deposit savings, with perfect safety, the answer is to be found at Our Savings Department. Start with $1.
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JAMES SWANN, President. J. CURRIER, Cashier.
P. ROMARE, Vice-President. R. BLOODWORTH, Asst. Cashier.
Atlanta National Bank,
ATLANTA, GA.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY:
Capital, ... $150,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . . 570,000.00
DIRECTORS.
James Swann, P. Romare, A. E. Thornton, F. B. Block,
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Accounts with individuals, firms, corporations and banks solicited. Issues letters of credit. Buys and sells foreign exchange.

The Fourth National Bank
ATLANTA.
A Designated Depositor for United States, State of Georgia and City of Atlanta.
Capital, ... $400,000
Surplus and Profits, . . . 127,500
JAS. W. ENGLISH, President. JNO. K. OTTLEY, Cashier,
W. P. INMAN, Vice President. CHAS. I. RYAN, Asst. Cashier.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

INVESTMENTS.
Municipal and Corporation Bonds at prices to net investor 4 1-2 to 6 per cent.
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I Have For Sale
15,000 State of Georgia 4½ per cent bonds, due 1915.
20,000 Taliaferro County, Georgia, 4½ per cent bonds.
20,000 Darlington, S. C., 4½ per cent bonds.
25,000 Dublin, Ga., 5 per cent bonds.
10,000 Bennettsville, S. C., 6 per cent bonds.
25,000 Augusta, Ga., 4 per cent bonds.
50,000 Augusta Gas Light Co. 5 per cent bonds.
APPLY TO
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EDWIN FANSLEY. RUTHERFORD LIPSCOMB. CHAS. M. JEROME
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FIRE INSURANCE,
10 Wall St., Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 85.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1901, of the condition of the

Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford,

Organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, Hartford, Conn.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock		$4,000,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash		4,000,000 00
II. ASSETS.		
1. Market value of real estate owned by the company	$ 230,000 00	
If encumbered, to what amount		$230,000 00
2. Loans on bonds and mortgage (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee)		12,600 00
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company; Par value, $8,432,473; market value (carried out) $12,181,832 02		12,181,832 02
4. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon.		
Total par value	$3,125 00	
Total market value	10,937 50	
Amount loaned thereon (carried out)		3,600 00
5. Cash in company's principal office	$2,917 60	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	1,024,625 40	
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	615,802 35	
Total	$1,643,345 35	
Total cash items (carried out)		1,643,345 35
9. Amount of interest actually accrued and unpaid		571 00
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$14,071,948 37
III. LIABILITIES.		
1. Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 80,917 65	
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	596,324 16	
3. Losses resisted, including interests, costand all other expenses thereon	26,009 34	
4. Total amount of claims for losses	703,251 15	
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon	147,697 41	
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		$555,553 74
10. The amount of reserve for reinsurance		3,639,979 71
11. All other claims against the company		215,344 35
Total liabilities		$ 4,410,877 80
12. Joinst stock capital actually paid up in cash		4,000,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities		5,661,070 57
14. Total assets		$14,071,948 37
Surplus to policy holders		$ 9,661,070 57

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1901.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$ 2,412,351 61
3 Received for interest	255,523 99
6. Total income actually received during last six months in cash	$ 2,667,875 60

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1901.

1. Amount of losses paid	$ 1,240,708 44
2 Cash dividends actually paid	340,000 00
3 Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company	698,900 62
4 Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	36,814 42
Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash	2,316,423 48
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 100,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding	569,978,828 00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF HARTFORD—Personally appeared before the undersigned William B. Clark, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Aetna Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
WILLIAM B. CLARK, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of January, 1902.
J. H. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

Name of State Agent—OLIVER H. KING, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—ANSLEY, LIPSCOMB & JEROME.

FIREMAN'S WIFE SHOOTS AT NEGRO

R. T. Payne Helps Police Catch a Trespasser.

HE WAS HIDING IN A BARN

Pistol Shot Caused Him To Drop a Shoe, and That Led to His Capture.

The bravery of Mrs. R. T. Payne, the wife of an Atlanta fireman, put to flight a negro trespasser early Saturday morning and led to the marauder's capture by the police.

Fireman Payne resides at No. 50 York street, in West End. He is a member of company No. 7, and was on duty at the engine house Friday night.

Saturday morning at 4:20 o'clock members of the Payne family were astir and some one went to the barn to get feed for the stock. A negro man sprang from the barn, where he had either been trying to steal or was asleep. Mrs. Payne saw the negro and she quickly seized her husband's pistol and fired a shot. The crack of the pistol so frightened the negro that he dropped one of his shoes. The loss of the shoe, caused by the coolness and bravery of Mrs. Payne, resulted in the negro being captured.

Officers Luck and Connally investigated the affair and soon afterwards heard of a negro attempting to borrow shoes at a number of negro houses in West End. They got close behind him and captured him during the morning. The prisoner was found barefotted. After he left one shoe at the Payne residence he decided to hide the other shoe and then borrow a pair. He was afraid to be seen with one shoe on and the other off. The prisoner gave his name as John Cooper. He has tried to explain why he was barefooted, but has failed to make the explanation satisfactory to the police.

Cooper will be tried by the recorder this afternoon.

The police say if there were a few more brave women in the city like Mrs. Payne there would be less stealing and more of the thieves captured.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BEN MELL

At the funeral of the late Ben Mell, which occurred in Kirkwood Sunday, February 16, the following beautiful tribute to his memory was read by Mrs. Kate Robinson, the mother of Mrs. Jeff Dunwoody:

"The city papers stated that a man had fallen from the roof of a public building and that he was dangerously hurt. The next issue of the paper said he had died at the Grady hospital.

"In the great rushing, teeming city he was only one more human being hurled to his death. Ah! but at his home, in the hearts of his family and friends, in the neighborhood where he lived and where everybody loved him, how the sad news was told from friend to friend, 'Ben Mell is hurt,' and a few hours later, 'Ben Mell is dead!'

"The clean-souled, golden-hearted gentleman. He loved his kind. Generous beyond his means, his time, his hands, his heart, never failed to respond to the calls of misfortune or friendship. He has charged the orphans' tears to smiles.

"Men have told him that they owed their salvation to his Sunday school teaching. One very near to him said that in their close friendship for seventeen years she had never known him to do anything but good.

"Oh, friends! brothers! more blest in this world's blessings and more fortunate, as this world counts fortune, can as much be said for us?

"We will not say, 'Poor Ben Mell.' He is rich beyond us all, for 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.' We will not say, He is dead.' The good never die.

"'With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.'

"And if we are so fortunate through God's mercy as to reach 'the better land,' Ben Mell will meet us with his hearty hand-clasp and his sunny smile."

Today's Entries at New Orleans.

First Race—Selling, mile: Lovable, Junaetta, 95; Blocker, 99; Brightie B., Lindenella, 100; Bequeath, Meggs, Prairie Dog, 102; El Moran, Dramburg, Joe Doughty, 105; Saint Wood, 107.

Second Race—Selling, 7 furlongs: Annu, 102; Van Hoorebeke, Algie M., 107; Ericsell, Big Injun, 109; Lady Kent, Nannie J., Eight Bells, Tragedy, Diffidence, Coreel, 110; Haldee, 112.

Third Race—Steeplechase, handicap, short course: Harve B., 127; Mr. Rose, Helen Paxton, 130; King Elkwood, 132; Torrean, Ceylon, 135; MacLaren, 136; Cantadas, 138.

Fourth Race—Handicap, mile and a quarter: Erne, 87; Digby Bell, 88; Leroyd, 87; Star Cotton, 90; Little Elkin, 93; Jessie Jarboe, 94; Silver Coin, 97; Prince Blazes, 105; Mynheer, 107.

Fifth Race—Selling, mile: Bell of Elgin, 90; Annie Thompson, 90; Balloon, 95; Miss Soak, 99; Carlovingian, 101; Dr. Carrick, Pay the Fiddler, 102; Little Lois, 103; Echodale, 107; Jena, Deponan, 109; Annoy, 110.

Sixth Race—Selling, 3-year-olds, mile and seventy yards: Corinne C., 95; King Tatius, 99; The Way, 100; Chickadee, 101; Digby Bell, 106; Cast Iron, 115.

Today's Entries at Oakland.

First Race—Futurity course, selling: Kildoe, 97; Bagdad, Young Morello, Tirade, 122; Zurich, Scallywag, Quidido, 109; Lou Welsea, 104; Clarando, 107; Silver Cruz, 100.

Second Race—Half mile, selling: Delsegno, Len Reno, La Figaro, Imp. Borstermark, J. H. Bennett, 106; Red Tail, Tom Mitchell, 103; Guide, 109; Temperance, 98; Mamie, 108; Jennie McGowan, 105.

Third Race—Futurity course, selling: Educate, Alzura, 107; Quiet, 103; Dawson, 97; Parisade, 101; Invictus, Tiburon, 109; Lemuel, 109.

Fourth Race—Mile and 70 yards, selling: Eonic, 98; Watersrach, 95; Bragg, 88; Floronzo, 107; The Weaver, 92.

Fifth Race—Three-fourths mile, selling: Mission, 98; Tower of Candles, Maresa, Impromptu, 92; Dr. Boyle, Sharp Bird, 101.

Sixth Race—Seven-eighths mile, selling: Sea Lion, 112; Legal Maxim, 94; Grafter, El Rey, Galanthus, 106; Merops, 109; Bassenzo, 94.

Seaboard Air Line Railway two-thousand-mile tickets are good to Baltimore, Md., via Norfolk and Bay Line. This makes a delightful and a very economical trip. For further information call on or write Harry E. Krouse, C. P. and T. A., Atlanta, Ga.

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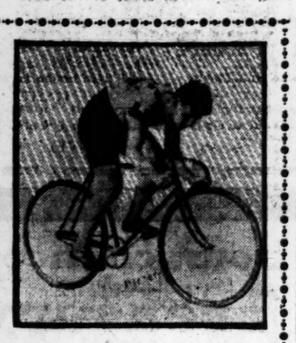
STERLING SILVER
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
FINE ART PIECES,
Charles W. Crankshaw,
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler,
55 Whitehall Street.

SIX-DAY RIDERS ARE IN FINE FETTLE FOR CONTEST WHICH BEGINS TONIGHT



GEORGE LEANDER,
Of Chicago, One of the Fastest Riders Entered in the Six-Day Race.

FOURTEEN anxious bicycle riders took their final workouts yesterday at the Coliseum track at Piedmont park, preparatory to the start of the great six-day race for the twelve-hour championship of America which starts this evening at 8:15 and finishes at 10:15 o'clock. Seven starters will be sent away promptly on time, and the seven teammates of those in the first line-up will be held in readiness at the track side for the hot time which is expected.

The contest is one of the team variety, in which one man rides while the other rests, the members of the team exchanging whenever they like. Two men ride as one, and that tells the story. Two hours will be ridden nightly in this contest, and it is expected 300 miles, or 25 miles in every hour, will be covered.

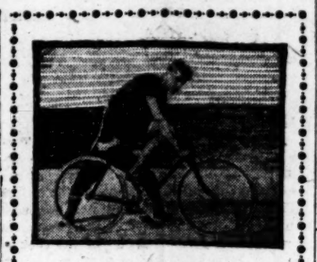
The contestants in the race are of the fastest brigade of bicycle riders and men of world-wide reputation. Champions there are in plenty, and of the fourteen men in the contest several are examateur champions, now leaders in the professional rank. Twelve different cities are represented, and at least ten states. The teams which will start, with the residence of each rider, are: Leander, Chicago, and Rutz, New Haven; Fenn, Bristol, Conn., and Cadwell, Elmwood, Conn.; Lake, Staten Island, and Turville, Philadelphia; Hadfield, Newark, N. J., and Galvin, Hartford, Conn.; Lawson, Salt Lake City, and Barclay, Brooklyn; Fields and Russell Walthour, Atlanta; Hunter, Newark, N. J., and Bennett, Lincoln, Nebr. A majority of these riders are hardened six-day men, with reputations to sustain, and the honor of winning the race is quite as much to any of them as the money.

All are pace followers, and to the winners of the contest will be awarded the honor of first meeting Bobbie Walthour in a motor-paced race. This, in itself, is an incentive, for the riders know full well the honor of meeting Walthour and the value of a victory over the southerner, providing that is possible.

Will Try for Records.

As an added attraction at these meets, Gussie Lawson, on his motor bicycle, will try for records each evening. The last ride of Lawson in Atlanta, a week ago, will never be forgotten by the thousands of people who witnessed it. The young Swede brought every one's hair right up on end when he tore round the track at a gait of 42 miles to the hour, sitting his terrible engine of speed like a veritable centaur. Other rides may be faster, but the sensations gained in that first terrible ride, when 2 miles were covered in four seconds faster than three minutes, will never fade from the memory.

Little Fenn, the great champion from the Nutmeg State, took the kinks out of his limbs yesterday morning with over an hour of steady riding, sprinting now, then plugging, shooting up the banks, then down again, and at times traveling at a rate of a mile in two minutes with ease. Fenn had for company in the morning work-out his teammate, Frank Cadwell, and Jimmy Hunter. In the afternoon Hunter again worked out, but Fenn and Cadwell rested. All of the others joined the field, including Leander and Rutz. There was general disappointment among the riders themselves over the fact that Fenn and Leander did not meet. In the riding of Saturday Rutz, the partner of Leander, had the lead of the field when Fenn started in a half lap back. The little champion from Connecticut and Johnnie Lake made a jump and closed with the field, although Rutz tried his best to avoid it. That gave a line on what might happen in the race, and the riders were all anxious to see the pair on the track at the same time yesterday. The liveliest interest will center in the battle of Leander and Rutz and Fenn and Cadwell for supremacy in this race. Any one of the other five teams is likely to come in and beat either one of



WILLIAM RUTZ,
Of New Haven, Conn., Who, With Leander, Forms One of the Strongest Team in the Big Race.

the other two, but the victory is generally thought to lie between the two teams first mentioned. Every rider in the field is going strong, and it is hardly thought likely that any laps will be gained the first night, although a fierce battle will be on from the crack of the pistol. Some of the men say they will win or lose the race in the first two hours. This will make lively going from the start.

Batchelder Is Coming.

Chairman Batchelder did not arrive yesterday, but will come in this morning. The investigation into the Hadfield and Rutz embroglio will hardly affect this race, for the chairman would not care to take a rider out of the race, and especially one as good as Hadfield, and rob the contest of its interest. The hard feelings among the men toward each other will make the race much fiercer than perhaps any one may figure, for there is a lot of bad blood to be worked out. Leander and Rutz have promised to spread-eagle the field, if possible, right at the outset, and the others feel no better toward each other.

As indicating the interest in the race, the number of people who went out to Piedmont Park yesterday in a vain endeavor to get into the building to see the men ride is in evidence. Car after car dropped a full quota of people, and every window had a complement who managed to catch an occasional glimpse of the men as they tore round the track. The invitation of Manager Prince to those who were present and who were disappointed last Monday night through the going out of the lights to call and get a ticket for Monday night at 41 North Pryor street was generally accepted. The second circuit of lights has been installed, and no such accidents will again occur.

BY TOUCH OF NATURE IS MADE THE WORLD AKIN

By ER LAWSHE.

"ONE touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Many and oft are the times when these words of Shakespeare become a realism—when they seem the text of some sermon of gladness, of tragedy or pathos, preached by eloquent Nature to the world-audience.

Be it in either of these realms of existence, this altruism of England's bard, this subtle, inscrutable and wonderfully human element, this "touch of nature," levels all classes and conditions, sweeps away barriers of restraint, of enmity or opposition, and makes the beings with which the Master has peopled the earth even as little children who know not and care not of aught save life's brighter side, and to whom sympathy is an intuition, an ingenuous outpouring of the heart.

It was in the early gray of a chill winter morning in Atlanta's railway station—the grim, forbidding old depot that has stood as the butt of ridicule and has served as the target of jibes and jokes and the basis of legislation for these many years agone. There are few better places for the study of human nature in its myriad phases.

It was at that hour in the morning when night's vidette gives way to the relief-guard of daylight, an hour when the depot had taken its early yawn and awakened to activity to accommodate the hurry and confusion that come with morning.

Placed on the floor against the northern side of the depot was a plain wooden box, ominous and familiar as the covering of the coffin that ofttimes plays the part of so much freight to swell the volume of railway traffic. Near the box, almost close enough to touch it, were a man and a little girl. The man was a rough, bearded fellow who would have seemed equally at home on farm or in the fastness of the mountain where 'stills were known to be. The girl, a baby of not more than 5 or 6, was clad in a checkered homespun dress, a stray wisp of hair stealing from the confines of her little old-fashioned sunbonnet.

Beside the coffin the two had stood for perhaps an hour, when the child, sleepy and fretful, commenced to call for "mamma." It was then that the man, the little one's father, took her in his arms, her head was nestled on his shoulder, and there as the first pink tint of dawn was brightening the eastern sky, the child responded to the touch of sleep.

Almost motionless the man stood through the moments that passed—each of them must have seemed an hour to him—waiting for the time when his train would leave to carry the body to the little Georgia town, where, in the simple country churchyard, "where the sunbeams seemed to sleep so peacefully," a last resting place would be found. Occasionally the wind's chill breath would sweep through the gloomy building. At such times the man would change his position, to more securely shelter his tiny burden from the cold or himself to escape it. Then would the child stir, fretfully, half-awake, to be soothed back to sleep by his caress or words whispered in her ear.

Then the station began to waken to life in earnest. First came one of the blue-garbed negro truckmen pushing a huge mountain of trunks before him. "Look out," he would cry at the top of his voice, as a warning to the unwary. On the negro wheeled the truck until the little scene of solemnity broke upon his view. There were just as many persons ahead of the truck as there had been when he started from the baggage room, but the shout of warning died away on his lips, and he wheeled along toward the car ahead, silent and seeming as though to try to diminish the rattle and clatter of the truck.

Then from out the bright and busy station restaurant came a happy, laughing party—a bride and groom they seemed, just launched upon the blissful sea of honeymoon, with buoyant friends accompanying to see them off. Laughter and cheery words were heard as the door swung open and they started across the station to the train. Then there was a silence as past that, the farthest removed from the happiness they felt, their way led. Few, and then in hushed tones, were the words spoken, and somehow, as the train rolled out a short while after, the goodbys that followed, though fraught with love and honest friendship, seemed just a trifle saddened and subdued.

Through the station, with heavy eyes and uncertain gait, came a youth of mayhaps twenty-two or three—a derelict on the sea of dissipation. With a "holdover" from the night before aboard, he was making for the restaurant to brace up on a forced meal, that he might make good in the bluff at work that day. Leering at whatever came under his vision, and volubly scrappy, he reached the father holding the tired and sleeping baby. His eyes took in the object on the floor, then with a seeming mighty effort his gait was steadied, his hand slowly sought his hat, and, with eyes cast downward, he passed respectfully and silently, with head uncovered, into the restaurant beyond.

Lights and shadows blended that morning in the old Atlanta depot. Eyes caught the presence of pathos and of sadness, and hearts responded in a way that to each nature seemed the fittest, to the mute appeal for sympathy. It was the story the most human of earth, so old and yet always new—the story of life and its realities. It was the mystic but irresistible "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

GAVE HIMSELF UP TO POLICE.

Englishman Confesses That He Robbed Birmingham Firm.

New York, February 23.—William Wyld, a young Englishman, arrived here today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm and a few hours after landing gave himself up to the police, saying that he had robbed the Birmingham, England, firm of Walsh, Leavitt & Co. of jewelry valued at $5,000. After the robbery he fled to London and then came to this country. When searched he had in his clothing thirteen large diamond rings, some other jewelry and $251 in American money, besides a few sovereigns. He said that his lonesomeness on finding himself in America depressed him so that he thought the best thing to do was to give himself up.

Anniversary of Society.

Dahlonega, Ga., February 23.—(Special.) The anniversary exercises of the Phi Mu Literary Society of the North Georgia Agricultural college were held in the chapel last evening. The occasion being coincident with the birthday of Washington, the exercises were of a dual nature. The programme was interspersed with music by the Dahlonega string band. The stage was appropriately decorated with flowers, among which the society colors prevailed. Each member wore a boutonniere of white hyacinths.

ATLANTA'S FIRST FAIR DAY.

Everybody Was Out Yesterday To Get the Benefit of the Unusual Good Weather.

Atlanta yesterday enjoyed the first fair day that has passed since the beginning of the month. Citizens were not long in finding the true state of the weather, and even in the early hours of the morning the streets were filled with pedestrians.

In comparison with the weather which has been endured during the past few weeks, the day was one suggestive of the balmy spring. People came out of their homes with overcoats yesterday morning but very few failed to return inside and leave them.

Every church in the city was filled yesterday morning and shortly after noon the principal streets were filled with crowds of people returning to their homes. Peachtree street presented a particularly brilliant appearance as the pedestrians appeared to be on a regular spring parade.

The prediction for today, however, gives small promise that this pleasure will be continued, as it calls for rain today. Tuesday will be fair in Atlanta, although local rains will prevail in the southern portion of the state.

MUSICAL NOTES OF INTEREST TO ATLANTANS

THE distinguished lecture event of the winter will be the series on "Tragedy," by Mr. S. H. Clark in Browning hall on March 1, 3, 4, 5. The importance of the course and the interest it has excited may be ascribed both to the value of the subject and to the fame of the lecturer, Mr. Clark being recognized throughout intellectual America as a deep and logical thinker, who has to exceptional degree the power of convincing and impressing his hearers; and his theme, "The Mission and Purport of Tragedy," being universal in interest and value.

This lecture course at the Girls' High school, beginning next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and continuing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the same hour, will form the only opportunity for hearing Professor Clark in Atlanta this year, and the general appreciation of the importance of the event is evident in the sale of tickets, which has already been large. The list of patrons is kept at the high school and at the box office of the Grand, tickets being on sale at both places.

After this same course in Columbus a writer says of it:

"This course in tragedy has not been a woman's club course. While the women were there—in numbers and enthusiasm—the men were also there from the beginning to end; more at the end than at the beginning. They were professional men, business men—intensely practical business men. They found time to go; they found the greatest delight in going, and they were enthusiastic in their praise of the course.

"As an evidence of the genuine and general interest, a subscription of 200 course tickets was made up in fifteen minutes just before the last lecture was given, and a week of Mr. Clark's limited time was engaged for next year."

The subjects of the four lectures illustrating the main theme are "The Tragic Ideal," "Job, a Tragedy of Faith," "Antigone, a Tragedy of Devotion," "Hamlet, a Tragedy of the Head." Each one of these will be complete in itself, but the four taken together will illustrate magnificently "The Mission and Purpose of Tragedy."

Schumann-Heink's Recital.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's recital at the Grand on the night of March 29 will be the fifth and last event of the Concert and Festival Association's series, and a noteworthy musical treat.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is recognized as one of the greatest singers of the day—a perfect artist, her voice, culture and personal magnetism combining to win the success that is hers on the operatic and the concert stage.

Last fall she sang in Atlanta in grand opera, and there was a goodly number of her audience who were not only charmed with her magnificent work, but counted it as the most artistic and beautiful of the grand opera season. Her reappearance, this time in concert, will be enthusiastically welcomed.

Evening with Nevin.

The members of the Masters' Club and their friends enjoyed an interesting programme at the music rooms of Miss Evelyn Jackson on last Thursday evening. The occasion was in memory of Ethelbert Nevin, it being the first anniversary of his death. A sketch of his life and works was read in a beautiful manner by Miss Minnie Van Epps. Miss Bertha Harwood was present and read several of Nevin's letters written to her shortly before his death. Her remarks were very much enjoyed. Each member of the audience received a photograph of this gifted composer as a souvenir. The members of the club all wore black, and their rendition of the programme showed they were thoroughly in spirit with the occasion. As the last notes of his "Goodnight" died away, a hush fell upon the whole audience. The following was the programme:

1. "Life and Works"—Miss Minnie Van Epps.
2. "Country Dance"—Misses Bacon, Spencer, Tupper and Barksdale.
3. "Love Song"—Miss Nellie Smith.
4. "Gondolera"—Miss Minnie Van Epps.
5. "Dragon Fly"—Miss Laurie Hope.
6. "Ophelia"—Miss Alice Mae Rushton.
7. "Water Nymph"—Miss Angie Hardin.
8. "Melody"—Miss Harriet Loyless.
9. (a) "Maidens All," (b) "Tournament"—Miss Kathleen Moss.
10. (a) "A Shepherd's Tale," (b) "Slumber Song"—Miss Mary King.
11. (a) "Barchetta," (b) "Notturno"—Miss Frederick Tupper.
12. "Haberna"—Miss Marion Russell Jackson.
13. (a) "In Dreamland," (b) "Narcissus," (c) "In My Neighbor's Garden"—Miss Loyless.
14. "Goodnight"—Miss Mary Lou Smith.

EMORY SENIORS FEAST TONIGHT

Class to Hold Final Banquet at the Aragon.

MERRIMENT WILL PREVAIL

Boys Are in Atlanta Having Photographs Made According to Old Custom—Professor Hanner Will Be the Guest of the Class.

The senior class of Emory college will gather at the Aragon tonight for the last annual banquet of their college career. The entire membership of the class, which numbers thirty-two, will be on hand.

At the banquet Professor J. P. Hanner, of the chair of modern languages and Hebrew, will be the guest of the class.

Professor Hanner is one of the most efficient and popular members of the Emory faculty. He is especially popular with the seniors, as he became thoroughly identified with the members of this class when he coached their victorious football team last fall.

The banquet will be an elegant affair and as all college gatherings are, will be one of mirth and enjoyment. While the banquet is on, tasks and examinations will be forgotten and "wrinkled care" in every form will be banished from the minds of those who sit around the board.

Thomas H. Wade, of Columbus, the dux of the class, and one of its most prominent members, will act as toastmaster. Mr. Wade is one of the brightest young men in the state and the fact that he is to preside at the banquet assures its success. The following toasts will be heard:

"Why Jay Birds Come to Oxford on Friday"—Lamar Payne, of Jonesboro.

"What It Means to be a Senior"—John W. Marshall, of Americus.

"Oxford Society: Its Psychological Relation to Study"—J. LeRoy Duncan, of Atlanta.

"Why All Fat Men Are Funny"—Thomas C. Hutcheson, of Watkinsville.

"The Class of 1902"—Marvin K. Middlebrooks, of Sparta.

"Our Guest"—Verlyn B. Moore, of Atlanta.

"With Compliments to the Faculty"—Clifford G. Quillian, of Atlanta.

The Emory seniors are in Atlanta today, having come up for the purpose of having their photographs taken in accordance with the long established custom in compliance with which the members of each senior class exchange photographs before leaving college.

The boys intend to have a good time at the banquet and college jokes, songs and yells will be a prominent feature of the affair. This is the first time that a class from Emory has come to Atlanta for the purpose of holding its annual banquet, though for some time such banquets have been held each year by all of the college classes.

Tonight and Tuesday matinee and night will be offered at the Grand "The Casino Girl," the newest transcontinental extravaganza success issuing from the annual output of George W. Lederer. People who think it worth while to note the doings of the theater will recall this as the latest joint gayety of Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, the former writing the book and lyrics and the latter the score. The frolic had a long, prosperous run in New York, after which it was taken to London, where it duplicated its success there of the half dozen Lederer shows that traveled the Atlantic ocean to remain for lengthy periods in English play houses. It is peopled with men and women famous for varied power of comic and lyric diversion. The most prominent of the male characters is that of a German brewer who goes to Egypt to introduce his brew of beer, and after a period of conviviality with the ruler of the country is made a pasha, and it is the ludicrous acts of office performed by this individual that furnish the basis for the pyramid of comics. A former light of the Casino stage, popularized as the Casino girl, permits of the introduction of a charming love story, and the remaining characters are those necessary to the proper exploitation of an up-to-date musical comedy. Mr. Smith, who has laid the scenes of the piece in modern Cairo, has selected a new field, which is prolific in material for fresh jokes and clever caricatures. Frank Bernard, who is gifted with much ability to contort the Teutonic dialect, plays the role of Pilseher, Pasha, and extracts from the character copious draughts of fun. The title role is given to Miss Clara Palmer, a prima donna who has found immense favor with the theatergoers of New York. Miss Palmer possesses a very sweet voice and an admirable stage presence. Ben Grinnell, Hary Burnham and Harry Short are three comedians of more than ordinary ability, who figure in the main incidents of the plot. Pretty faced and shapely figured women there are in abundance. Grace Cannon and Carrie Reynolds are cast for pleasing roles, and their efforts to entertain are decidedly successful. Hattie Arnold has the character part, and all of the characters of lesser importance are portrayed by well-known artists. A delightful chorus of Casino girls are bewitchingly attractive, gowned in the elaborate costumic creations furnished for the production. As Manager Rork will present the original production of the piece in this city, an entertainment of great beauty can be anticipated.

Great care in costuming the characters of a play has never been more strikingly evident than in Frank McKee's production of "Janice Meredith," the new revolutionary drama in which Mary Mannering makes her first appearance as a star in this city at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday evenings. No one not familiar with the subject can possibly imagine the amount of careful labor and research necessary in a production of this kind. An expert was several weeks securing authorities for the designs of the dresses, and the result is that every costume seen in this play is as real and as correct as if it had been handed down intact from the period which it represents.

The sale opens this morning for Miss Mannering's engagement.

The Columbia.

The Harris-Parkinson stock company will open a week's engagement tonight at the Columbia theater. The bill for tonight will be the five-act sensational melodrama, "Lost in Egypt," which will be staged with all the special scenery and mechanical effects that characterized the production of the piece at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York. It is promised that the specialties introduced between acts will be of a high order of excellence and will make a distinct hit.

Other bills to be presented during the week are: "In the Name of the Czar," "The Bondman," "John Martin's Secret," "Hazel Kirke," "An Easy Mark," and others that will afford splendid entertainments.

Five specialties will be given at every performance by the following people: Burt King, "Little Trixie," Robert Parkinson, Robert Harris and Mabel Drew. The sale of seats has already assumed large proportions and the engagement will open with a large audience tonight. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The usual popular prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents will prevail.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for the week ending February 22, 1902. Persons calling will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Women's List.

A—Mrs Arlien Anson, Mrs Mamie Allen, Mrs Gertrude Ancrum, Miss Lula Allen, 2; Miss Rosa Allen, Mrs Anison, Miss Inez Ailen.

B—Anna Boyd, Elvina Bates, Miss Anna Becham, Miss Birther Bell, Miss Virginie Banks, Mrs Sady Bailey, Mrs Sophy Busch, Mrs C B Bell, Mrs C Bryan, Luler Bower, Mary Ann Beache, Mrs Morris Bennin, Miss A C Brown, Mrs Lucinda Berry, Miss K L Bailey, Mrs James Bryan.

C—Miss Hattie G Carson, Mrs J A Cureton, Miss Bertha Cowan, Mrs A M Canover, Mrs Georgia Chaffin, Miss Lillie Cofer, Mrs Maggie B Carroll, Mrs Fannie H Curles, Mrs W N Clark, Miss Moody Carter, Mrs J E Cutter.

D—Miss Caddie Dewer, Miss Lula Dunkan, Mrs Rosey Davies, Mrs W M Davidson, Miss Lillian Douglas, Addie Davis, Miss Sallie Drayer, Mrs Mollie Dupree (col).

E—Miss Marion Earrie, Mrs Clyde Erskin.

F—May Fernican, Mrs W Fyery, Kittie Fitts.

G—Mrs Elizabeth Gier, Miss E Sanford Goss, Mrs E M Gaudy, Mrs Minnie Gladnon.

H—Miss Mattie Horton, Miss Irma Hill, Loretta Hartman, Mrs Genie Hightower, Mrs M U Howell, Mrs J A Hall, Mrs T H Harrison.

I—Mrs Ida Inglee.

J—Mrs Carrie Jones, Mrs C H Jossey, Lucy Johnson, Miss Hillem Johnson, Miss Sallie C Johnston, Mrs Louise Jones, Miss Kate S Johnson.

K—Miss Mary King.

L—Lucy S Lessie, Mrs Geraldine Leigh, Louise Loward, Miss Daisy Lee, Mrs A B Lamsford, Mrs D A Levins, Miss Grace Lester, Miss Julie Lynn, Mrs S Leigrer.

M—Fannie Mitchell, Miss Hannah Mitchell, Stella Miller.

N—Miss Mattie Nichols, Miss Lou Newman.

P—Mrs Pae Peregra, Miss Claud E Peek, Mrs Pearly Phelps, Mrs Pul Pavel, Mrs F Pierce, Mrs Emma Pittman.

R—Mrs C A Robertson, Mrs Mary Jane Reid, Miss Hattie Rynhart, Mrs James Robson, Miss Luceal Lumpkin, Miss Maggie Rivers.

S—Mrs Mollie Shaw, Mrs Harriet Simmons, Miss Minnie Scott, Babie Smith, Mrs N E Smith, Mrs Jessie T Sanford, Mrs Sophy Starks, Mabel Shore, Miss Izabell D Smith, Miss Lula Smith, Miss Amie M Sanford, 2; Mrs M L E Spennan, Clarrie Sansley, Miss Anna L Stinson.

T—Mrs Josephine Thomas, Mrs Walter Turnbull, Miss Milton Thomas, Miss Cherlli Thomas, Mrs A A Turner, Mrs Taylor, Miss Ada Taylor, Miss Gertrude Thomas.

W—Miss Rebbecca Williams, Mrs Lou Williams, Mrs H Wicks, Miss Emma L Wilkes, Mrs E C White, Mrs Elmer M Wilson, Mrs M E Walters, Mrs Clarissy Walker, Miss Annie Williams, Mrs Pal Weans, Miss Eleanor Wilcox, Hattie Willis, Mrs Francis Wilson, Miss Glen White, Miss Ida Wynne, Miss Sure Watkins, Helen Wilby.

Men's List.

A—Bob Allen, Willie Anner, Henry Anderson, J Alston, Clarence Abbot, Robert Adams, Dr A L Alexander.

B—J B Bogart, Lum Brownley, Oliver Banks, Dr Willard Bayles, R E Boxter, T R Bradley, T H Brooks, R P Bell, Bennie Banks, Irvin R Bailey, D J Bonrer, Alfred Baugh, Chas Bell, Oscar Brentar, D J Boynton, W H Bruce, F W Clarke, R H Cobb.

C—Garrett Carson, 2; Rev J C Clark, J C Cox, W Calvert, Chas Calbert, W T Crowell, M Carthy, P D Casey, G H Crawford, Thos E Clark, Hatch Cook, A J Cash, Algernon Culberson, Bill Chaney, R H Cobb, R H Calhoun.

D—Booker Davis, Dr Jim Dorsett, Charlie Douglas, Jas M Dill, Jr., Frank Dwire, H T Demmons, Jno R Dural, D Jas Dillon.

E—I I Eastman.

F—L A Fames, S M Fleniker, Dr A J Frank, B C Frarklin, E J French, Houston Fields, Oliver Fleming, M J Ferterlled, James Finn, G W Fieldings, Wm Farjer, Percy W Freeman, Edgar Fowler, Fred H Follett.

G—Jimmie Gimmanu, Randall Griffin, S M Gross, Hyrow Griggs, Wm E Graves, I S Green, Daniel Green, B W Gregery, J R Green, Bruster Hay, Samuel Gideon, Johnny Green, Fred Gearheart.

H—Wm Haulin, W L Hahr, Wilson Howard, Walter Heyward, Harry W Husk, A S Hisle, Robert Huff, N S Hartzman, Jerry Hurghing, L M Hoyt, G S Howell, J D Hardage, Jas W Harris, Dr Hollingsworth, Robt Hubbell, John Henderson, J F Harris.

J—Z T Job, C H Jordan, Edwin Jones, Isaac Jones, Hugh Jackson, J L Jones, S J Jenkins, N J Johnson.

K—Haskell Kibler, James Keough, B F King.

L—J Lullard, W H Lency, S B Lumpkin, Waltur Lyle, John Larkans, E Lane, Colquitt Logan, Jerome Lowe.

M—John A McLenegan, Sam G McLaughlin, M M Lowe, J Y Lott, J H Monroe, Wm F May, Mr McCollough, M C Millard, S L McIntyre, Robt Moorene, James May, M Morse, D P Morgan, J W McLendon, Lt Wm McBryer, M A Moran, M McKinnis, Homer Mitchell, Ira R Mower, Irvin McDuffie, H Mueller & Co, R J McLean Bus Col, Jim Mathis, Nixon McDonald, Nora F McMahon.

N—J R Nichaels, W A Nunn, L M Nash, J H Nelson & Wife, M G Nix, J N Nailor.

O—Tyre Owen.

P—Boney Paton, G W Petty, Wm D Perry, Morris Polend, 2; J J Phillips, Jesse Pinson, John Perkins, Henry Peterson, Henry Page, C T Parker, Allen Peeple, W G Pruitt, Jos Powers.

R—R R Riggs, Neal Rucker, W E Reiss, Mearilous Roberts, Chas Ross, J Ropenport, Aller Roberron, Jesse Lee Ramsey, Henry Reynolds, Fred L Ryder, Dan Riley, Wm Rodes, N Raton.

S—J D Smith, M Spersourty, Wise Stephens, Wm Cleckly Shaw, John Silverman, Arthur Scott, J B Sreireht, P E Smith, Winston Smith, J M Smith, W H Slappey, Henry D Stephens, German Shaw, Geo A Shepherd, E E Sisson.

T—Dr W C Tucker, Dr G Tips, Geo B Thompson, Jos S Turner, G A Tucker, F M Turner, Moses Trannell.

V—Mr and Mrs Geo A Varney.

W—Henry Watkins, J A Wood, Will Wibisth, R W Watson, T G Woodford, Steward Wills, R G Weishad, C I Walker, Jr., Will Weaver, Charley Wyse, John Whitlock, Wm Weed, Eli Wright, Z Webb, Wilson Wiley, W H Wynne.

Y—Sam Yick, S M Young, Thos Young.

Miscellaneous.

The Midget Atla Printg Co, Waller & Jones, Sells & Gray Show, Baswell Son,

To Make The Fire...
In a gas range, strike a match—turn a valve!
To Regulate It
Turn a Valve!
To Put It Out
And stop all expense—turn a valve!
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
The "Prince Henry"
The latest thing out in derbies. It has a taper crown (some call it sugar loaf), the brim is curled similar to that on a Panama hat.
The price is $3.00; it beats any $5.00 hat for style and we guarantee it to give good wear.
EISEMAN & WEIL
26 WHITEHALL STREET.
See our new line of Spring Suitings and Trouserings.

KREIS, 18 Trinity Avenue.
LADIES AND GENTS DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING.
PHONE 880.

THE GRAND
Tonight and Tuesday, Matinee Tuesday.
The Casino's Greatest Success,
'The Casino Girl'
60--PEOPLE--60
Original Company and the Casino Beauty Chorus. Sale now open.

Wednesday and Thursday, February 26-27.
MARY MANNERING
In Janice Meredith.
Under Management Frank McKee.
Prices 25c to $1.50. Sale now open.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
HARRIS-PARKINSON CO.
Repertoire All New Plays.
TONIGHT,
"LOST IN EGYPT."
Change of Play Nightly.
Prices .....10, 20 and 30 cents.

COLISEUM RACES
TONIGHT,
Start 8:15 P. M.
Start of the six-day race for the professional championship of America.
Admission 25c, 50c; boxes 75 cents. On sale at 41 North Pryor street.
Building nicely warmed with furnaces.

TAX NOTICE
Only a few more days to make City Tax Returns.
City Tax Assessors.

DEATH OF MRS. E. J. RUSSEY.

Passed Away Last Night at the Residence of Her Daughter, Mrs. F. M. Brotherton.

Mrs. Elvira J. Russey, 64 years of age, died at an early hour last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Brotherton, 24 Central Railroad street. Her death was due to a complication of troubles. She had been ill for the past fourteen weeks.

The deceased is survived by seven children. They are John W. Russey, George S. Russey, Charles Russey, Mrs. F. W. Turpin, Mrs. F. M. Brotherton and Miss Emma Lee Russey, all of Atlanta, and Joe A. Russey, of Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Russey was a native of Tennessee, but had resided in this city for the past thirteen years. She came here from Americus. She has a large number of friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives.

The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Seaboard Air Line Railway two-thousand-mile tickets are good to Baltimore, Md., via Norfolk and Bay Line, or further information call on or write Harry E. Krouse, C. P. and T. A., No. 13 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

To insure the prompt delivery of your mail have it addressed to street and number.

E. F. BLODGETT,
Acting Postmaster.
C. K. MAT[illegible]X, Supt.

Gen Agt Com Mutual Life, Centy Fent Co, Home Investment Co, Holmes Advocate, Genl Agt Mass Mutual Life, Slemback Bros, Dr Starkey & Palen, Peters & Pamerson Coal Co, Myrtle Furniture Co, Kline & Son, Mutual Echevolent Assc.

A. F. LIEBMAN

REAL ESTATE, RENTING & LOANS

28 Peachtree St.

$3,250

Buys 10-room house, lot 107x200, close in on Crew Street.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

28 Peachtree Street.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 5 to 8 days. Hundreds of references. 20 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College. The Complete Business Course. Total Cost, $36.00. Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in 5 states. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University ATLANTA, GA.

8,000 Graduates. Receives from 1 to 5 applications daily for bookkeepers and stenographers. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy taught. Refers to Atlanta's business men and bankers. Write for catalogue. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., W. L. W. Arnold, Vice Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

WM. LYCETT STAND CO.

It means best of CHINA PAINTING, lessons, materials. White China for painters. Painted China for presents. 30 years in the business. 158 years on Whitehall st. Write for catalogue.

TAX NOTICE

Only a few more days to make City Tax Returns.

City Tax Assessors.

Cotton Seed Oil And Gin Machinery.

Not in any Combination or Trust.

Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small plants for ginneries. Cotton gins and complete ginning systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Wks.

ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium. Box 3, Austell, Ga.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey. Albert Howell, Jr. P. H. Brewster.

DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law.

Offices 203-204-205-206-207-209-210-211-213 Law Building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA. Practice in all Courts. 'Phone 329.

Established 1857.

PETER LYNCH

—AT—

95 Whitehall Street.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars and all such goods as belong to a first-class liquor store. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running at 7 West Mitchell his great Variety Store, and has on hand and receiving Mason's Fruit Jars, metal and glass tops, also Woodbury and Millville Jars, pints, quarts and half gallons.

Just received 8 bushels Red and Brown Valentine Bush Beans, 3 bushels Kentucky Wonder and other Cornfield Beans; Seed Rye, Turnip Seeds of all kinds and other fall seeds.

150 Empty Barrels, Half Barrels, 10 and 5-gallon Kegs for sale. Terms cash.

Safety Deposit Boxes.

Well arranged safety deposit boxes for storing valuables.

Boxes with private keys $3.00 per year and upward, according to size. No trouble to show them.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA,

Ground Floor

Equitable Building.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed to Prevent Stricture. Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Flooring. Laths, Ceiling. Sash, Shingles. Doors. Blinds. Weather Boards. Moldings, etc.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO.

O. STEWART. Propr.

'Phone 532. 62 W. Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

LIBRARY TO OPEN SATURDAY

Date Again Postponed on Account of Trouble with Floors.

WILL BE FINISHED THIS WEEK

Work of Putting the Books in the Racks Will Begin Tomorrow.

The Carnegie library will not open today, as was decided some days ago by the directors, the delay caused by the relaying of the hardwood floors necessitating still further postponement.

However, it is positively expected to open the library to the public next Saturday, March 1. This date has now been decided upon, and unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent, there is no doubt that it will be opened at that time. The work of putting the books into the racks will begin tomorrow, so that everything will be in shape for serving the public when Saturday comes.

The delay in opening the library has been due entirely to the trouble that was had with the hardwood floors. These had to be relaid, and the work will be completed some time this week. There was some dispute between the directors and the contractor with regard to these floors, which came near resulting in a lawsuit. This the directors were exceedingly anxious to avoid, and they will probably reach some agreement with the contractors when the work is done by which the matter will be settled without resort to the courts.

The public has been exceedingly anxious to see the library completed and opened. The date of the opening has been changed from time to time until the matter became involved in considerable doubt. Now, however, they can rest assured that everything will be ready on Saturday, unless, as stated, something not now apparent happens to prevent.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Life Managers' Lunch.

The Georgia Association of Life Insurers tendered a lunch to the Georgia life managers Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Kimball. The meeting was one of great success. The names of several new members who have recently joined the association were announced by Secretary Peters.

The primary object of the meeting was the promotion of good fellowship among the life men of Atlanta and Georgia, but the lunch was interspersed with several practical business talks by different members of the association which added greatly both to its pleasure and usefulness.

The presence of Mayor Mims, who as the veteran manager of the New York Life for Georgia is regarded as the dean of the life insurance fraternity in the state, was one of the chief sources of the great pleasure of the occasion.

The information bureau which is run by the association was discussed at length and many proofs of its success were related by different members. This bureau is proving a valuable feature of life insurance work in Georgia, and it is causing the force of the association to be felt more than it has ever been felt before.

Those who were present were Mayor Mims, General Agent Robert F. Shedden, of the Mutual Life, president of the association; General Manager Thomas Peters, of the Washington Life, secretary of the association; A. H. Huling and Louis N. Geldert, of The Insurance Herald; Manager James R. Nutting, of the Provident Savings; Manager H. M. Willett, of the Penn Mutual; Manager R. L. Foreman, of the Equitable; O. H. Hall, of the Southeastern Underwriter; Clarence Axeman, of The Insurance Field; P. C. Meyer, of the Manhattan Life; Manager W. E. Grady, of the New England Life; Manager John D. Pickett, of the Massachusetts State Mutual; Director of Agents Hollingsworth, of the New York Life; Manager Leopold Haas, of the Travelers' Life; Superintendent Sam Burbank, of the Metropolitan; Manager John S. Cameron, of the Sun Life; Frank Akers and John T. Moody.

Casualty Man Talks.

All insurance men agree that the recent increase in rates by the fire companies was for the best interest both of the companies and the people. In speaking of the increase, a prominent casualty man said yesterday:

"The action of the companies in raising the rates is a good sign and shows a much stronger policy on their part than that of withdrawing from different sections and reducing lines which has been pursued for some time.

"By demanding the rates that they consider just the companies have given notice that they do not intend to furnish fire indemnity for less than it is worth, and in due time the people will recognize the justness of this determination on the part of the companies and have increased confidence in them for it.

"If anything needs to be absolutely safe fire insurance does and the managers have shown great wisdom in declining to write insurance at rates which might possibly bring disastrous results some time in the future."

Scheme Carried Too Far.

"An Atlanta insurance man of unusual prominence is of the opinion that the liability insurance scheme is being carried too far. In speaking of this matter, he said:

"Liability rates are going to follow fire rates in a few days, not that they have been proved too low by experience, but simply because the demand for liability insurance is growing at such a rapid rate.

"Everybody wants liability insurance now and when they get it they use it for all it is worth. Contractors who have liability insurance do not care how many men are injured in falling from their buildings, as they know that the companies will be responsible for all suits. They make no effort to avoid suits and seem altogether unconcerned in the matter.

"This branch of insurance is really illegitimate, and it is certainly being carried too far. Doctors are now insured against suits caused by their carelessness or mistakes. The physician who carries such insurance is hardly as careful as the physician who does not.

"If this thing continues I hardly know where it will stop. Some companies already insure newspapers against libel suits, and I should certainly not be surprised at any new departure that may be made by the companies selling this class of insurance. They already protect against criminal carelessness, and I am afraid that it will not be long before they will be selling a policy which will protect a man from the results of crime."

Manager James O. Winn, of the Prudential, is in Cuba, where with his family he will spend several weeks.

Resident Manager Eugene Oberdorfer, of the Fidelity and Casualty, has returned to Atlanta after an extended visit to Florida points.

Colonel W. A. Terrell, of Greenville, special agent for the Mutual Life, was in the city last week.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Rates to Confederate Reunion.

One of the most important matters discussed at the Palm Beach meeting of the conference committee of the Southeastern Passenger Association was the question of the rate to be given from points in southeastern territory to the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Dallas, which occurs during April.

The rate agreed upon by the delegates present is one cent per mile each way, short line distance. This is the rate that was expected, and it is thought that all the lines will concur in it without any hitch at all.

This rate will make the fare from Atlanta to Dallas and return something over $16.

The rates from junction points in association territory, as well as the conditions under which tickets are to be sold, will be announced by the officials of the association in a few days.

Passenger men are expecting one of the largest movements in the history of the lines at the time of the reunion. This expectation is largely due to the fact that a very large number of people in the southeastern states have relatives in Texas and it is thought that a great many of them will take advantage of the low rate to visit their kinspeople in the Lone Star State.

Wells To Be Baggage Agent.

Although no official appointment has been made by the board of control of the Atlanta union passenger station to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Union Baggage Agent John Colvin, it can now be positively stated that Captain Colvin's successor will be William C. Wells, who is at present acting union baggage agent. Mr. Wells was for a number of years assistant baggage agent and at the time when Captain Colvin was forced to give up active work last fall he was appointed acting baggage agent. This position he held up to the time of Captain Colvin's death and has since held.

Changes on West Point Route.

By an order issued Saturday, effective that date, W. B. Terhune is appointed southwestern agent for the West Point Route, with headquarters at 216 Main street, Houston, Tex.

Mr. Terhune has formerly been traveling passenger agent for the same line at New Orleans. Commercial Agent F. H. Lacy, of New Orleans, will take care of both freight and passenger business for the present.

Spikes and Cinders.

Representatives of northwestern lines say that a large movement of emigrants from Tennessee and the Carolinas to the states of the far northwest will begin March 1.

Traffic Manager W. H. Pleasants, of the Seaboard Air Line, was in Atlanta Saturday and yesterday. Mr. Pleasants went with the Seaboard February 1 and is out on his first tour of inspection.

George H. Lee, of Little Rock, general passenger agent for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, was in the city Saturday.

Rube Bonds, of Meridian, Miss., traveling passenger agent for the Queen and Crescent southwestern lines, was in the city yesterday.

Assistant General Passenger Agent W. E. Christian, of the Seaboard Air Line, is the most consistent newspaper advertiser among Atlanta railway officials. People who have been about the car shed lately say that there is very little empty space in the Seaboard trains.

Commercial Agent C. T. Tipton and Traveling Passenger Agent S. L. Parrott, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, have recently remodeled their offices at 6 North Pryor street and now have one of the handsomest railway offices in the city. They are being complimented on all sides on the neat appearance of the office.

George H. Smith, of New Orleans, general passenger agent for the New Orleans and Northeastern, was in Atlanta Saturday.

The Frisco is always up to date in its advertising matter. A handsome metal match box, which General Passenger Agent W. T. Saunders is now distributing, is the latest proof of this fact.

W. F. Greaves, of Cincinnati, general southern freight agent of the Big Four, was in Atlanta Saturday.

Assistant General Passenger Agent F. J. Robinson, of the Central of Georgia, is up from Savannah.

A. H. Hanson, of Chicago, general passenger agent of the Illinois Central, passed through Atlanta Saturday.

After the close of the meeting of the conference committee at Palm Beach a party of about ten of the passenger people went over to Cuba for a short visit.

Traveling Freight Agent J. J. Atkinson, of the Southern Pacific, is in the city. Traveling Passenger Agent R. O. Bean, of the same line, is in Nashville.

Captain Mike Bourne, one of the most popular conductors on the Seaboard Air Line, is off on sick leave.

In order to be independent of foreign coal, the Swiss are thinking of harnessing the streams of the mountains and making them furnish enough electricity to give the motive power for the entire railway system of the republic. In his January report Consul Henry H. Morgan, located at Aarau, says:

Some days ago the representatives of the five largest electrical engineering companies of Switzerland held a meeting at Olten, at which the question of replacing steam with electrical power on the Swiss railway system was discussed. The representatives of a firm which makes a specialty of the construction of turbines (having lately received a large order to provide turbines for Niagara Falls) proved by scientific demonstration that the power which could be derived from Swiss waterfalls would be sufficient to provide enough electrical force for the entire railway system of the country.

It was decided to follow the example of Germany and constitute a society, composed of all the companies interested, which will furnish the funds necessary to investigate the subject.

The Aargauische Nachrichten, commenting on the project, says:

"The Swiss government, which will within a few years be the owner of all the great Swiss railway lines, is aware of the importance of the plan, and competent officials have expressed the opinion that the authorities will not fail to largely subsidize the intended experiments. The question of rendering Switzerland more and more independent of foreign coal by transforming her water power into electricity is of vital importance for the country."

HENRY H. MORGAN.

Moultrie, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—It is authoritatively stated that the A., V. & W. railroad will, at an early date, be extended from Valdosta to this place. This will give us deep water connections at Jacksonville and will prove a great benefit to Moultrie. Hotel Colquitt, an elegant 50-room hotel, has opened to the public. For a long time Moultrie has been in need of hotel accommodations.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 23.—(Special.)—Another large force was placed on the Cuthbert extension of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad last week. This force were placed between Edison and Cuthbert. The force on the new part of the road, between Arlington and Edison, have about completed the grading.

Contractors have completed work on the southern extension from Bainbridge to Tallahassee, and all this force will be put to work between Arlington and Cuthbest. Work on the Cuthbert extension has been done by two forces of hands, and now that the entire force will be put on, the work will be rushed through.

Besides this, a carload of scrapes are in the Cuthbert depot for another force of hands that will be put to work nearer Cuthbert. The bridge over Flint river at Bainbridge has also been completed and trains are now going over regularly.

Before many months Cuthbert will be connected with Tallahassee, Fla., over this road.

Besides this road, Cuthbert hopes also to get the Brunswick and Birmingham. She has been in constant touch with this road and feels encouraged over the prospects.

Selma, Ala., February 23.—(Special.)—Ever since the Louisville and Nashville bought the Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans, about two years ago, and began to extend the line there has been a great deal of speculation as to where this line would eventually be extended to. The line has now been completed as far as the Tombigbee river, in the western part of the state, and it was thought by everyone that it was the intention of the Louisville and Nashville to build the road on to Meridian almost on a parallel with the track of the Southern to that city, and when some months ago it was rumored that the Louisville and Nashville had bought the Northeastern from Meridian to New Orleans it was thought to be a certainty that this short line would be completed to Meridian so as to give the Louisville and Nashville another outlet to New Orleans.

From one of the officials of the Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans road it was positively ascertained today that it was not the intention of the Louisville and Nashville to build this line to Meridian, but that instead the road was being built to and would soon reach Hattiesburg, Miss., where it would connect with the Northeastern into New Orleans. A glance at a map will show that in all probability this is the true status, and, as the official said, "Why should the Louisville and Nashville go to all the expense of building the road to Meridian when they could save time and money by building to Hattiesburg and accomplish more by doing so, as the new line would go through territory heretofore untouched by any railroad?"

The Cleveland Iron Trade Review: A British railway official, who recently visited the United States to study modern railroad methods, comments as follows on the problems the British companies have to face: "I shall endeavor to introduce the 30-ton freight cars, which are more economical than the small trucks and wagons we use. Many of our railroads complain of undue competition. This applies only to the passenger department. So far as freight is concerned there is practically no competition. We have ridiculous overcharges in comparison with American rates. In Great Britain the average rate is a little less than 4 cents per ton per mile. If our rates were reduced to the American scale our trade and manufactures would take such a bound as has not been seen for many a day. The desperate handicap in the matter of traffic charges under which British manufacturers labor will be appreciated by a single example which has come particularly to our notice. An Ohio concern that occasionally is a shipper of a special washed metal to England has been able at times to get a through rate of $3.75 a ton to Liverpool, a distance of nearly 3,600 miles from the producing point, 600 miles of this route being by rail. For the 100 miles that the metal goes over an English railroad to reach its destination the freight is $2.50."

The Four-Track News for February: There were 5,067 miles of railways built in this country in the past year. Texas has a long lead, having built 583 miles, Oklahoma coming next with 428 miles, and New Mexico third with 276 miles. The young southwest is developing wonderfully. Five eastern states report no new mileage, while Nebraska alone, among western states, has not increased her railway lines.

EQUITABLE CLANS COMING

Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell To Be Here.

LEADING AGENTS WILL MEET

Managers of Four States Will Be Present—A Successful Year To Be Reviewed.

Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, who will soon begin a tour of the southern agencies, is expected to reach Atlanta on March 11, and has arranged to hold a meeting here of the managers and leading special agents of the society in the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. Mr. Tarbell is the active head of the Equitable's great agency system and this is his way of keeping in close personal touch with the men behind the applications—the field men who form such an important factor in a company's success.

Atlanta is the metropolis of the southeast and it is only natural that this point should be selected for a convention of the managers and agents of the four surrounding states. The managers who will be present are Robert L. Foreman, of Georgia; William J. Roddey, of South Carolina; A. Uhlfelder, of Alabama, and R. Bowen Daniel, of Florida, and with them the leading special and local agents of their states. The agency corps of these states include several hundred men, and while it is hardly probable that all can be present, the gathering is sure to be a large one.

These meetings are not mere pleasure junkets, but have a distinctly business character. The work of the previous year is carefully reviewed, and the successful men are rewarded by promotion, prizes or commendation, while those who may not have done so well are given fresh injections of energy and enthusiasm. It is understood that the executive officers are especially pleased with the record made by the Georgia management. Although Manager Foreman only took hold in March, 1901, it is stated that his business up to January 1 was three times that of the previous year, and his agency stock fifth in the list of the society's fifty leading general agencies for January.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 11, a dinner will be given at the Kimball to all Equitable men assembled here, which will be a very large and elegant affair, and a fitting climax to an important business meeting.

Still Keeps It Up.

"During a period of poor health some time ago I got a trial bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers," says Justice of the Peace Adam Shook, of New Lisbon, Ind. "I took them and they did me so much good I have used them ever since." Safe, reliable and gentle, DeWitt's Little Early Risers neither gripe nor distress, but stimulate the liver and promote regular and easy action of the bowels.

STANDARD BOOKS.

Because books are called "standard" some people believe them to be dry. That is an unfortunate mistake. Much of the most interesting, as well as the best, literature is contained in the standard books we are selling at 50c and 75c a volume.

JOHN M. MILLER, 39 Marietta Street.

When en route East, purchase a two-thousand-mile ticket over Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is good to Baltimore via Norfolk and Bay Line. For further information call on or write Harry E. Krouse, C. P. and T. A., No. 12 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

THE PLACE YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR

A 6-room brick cottage, lot 50x150, in six blocks of the union depot, can be bought for $2,500.

This place has all modern improvements, is in a good home neighborhood, on the south side, near Washington street; car line in front of the door and rents for

$300 A YEAR.

The rooms are large and comfortable and nicely papered. The house is well built and will last a hundred years.

Do you want to invest $2,500 in income-producing, well-improved, never-depreciating residence property? Do you want a close in home on the south side?

C. W. ADAIR.

Now's your chance! U. S. Treasury Ledger Fluid

In order to introduce this ink, you may have a sample quart for SIXTY CENTS—regular price, 75c. Dries black, waterproof, non-corrosive. Is guaranteed to be the best book and record ink made

Foote & Davies Company

The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts

65 E. Alabama St. Atlanta, Georgia

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

12 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta.... .... River St. and M. & M. T. Co. Wharf, Savannah.

Members of the National Window Jobbers' Association

....LARGEST STOCK OF....

Window Glass, Ribbed Sky Light and Cathedral Glass in the South.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coal and Wood and Coke.

We have it for sale at lowest Prices, and our reputation for giving full weight and delivering promptly is one of the reasons why you should buy from us.

Yards: 85 Peters St. 12 Auburn Ave. **Stocks Coal Co.** Both Phones 527 1615

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Items

We are offering for sale a home on the choicest part of Haynes street for $2,000. The lot fronts 50 feet on Haynes and extends back 175 to a 25-foot alley. There is a good, substantially-built 7-room house on the property. The lot is beautifully shaded. A chance to get a good home near in.

We write fire insurance on the Traders of Chicago, an insurance company that ranks at the top of American fire insurance. We have constant demand for houses and your idle property should be listed with us.

C.H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 24 Walton, Prudential Bldg.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1901, of the condition of the

The National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier,

organized under the laws of the state of Vermont, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, 116 State street, Montpelier, Vt.

I. CAPITAL STOCK. (Purely Mutual.)

II. ASSETS.

1. Book value of real estate owned by the company	$1,998,497 47	
If encumbered, to what amount		$1,998,497 47
2. Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens) on real estate		7,591,922 67
3. Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks, or other marketable collaterals		26,775 00
4. Loans made in cash to policy holders on this company's policies assigned as collateral		2,206,057 97
5. Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force		786,876 42
6. Bonds and stocks owned absolutely, par value	$7,640,040 94	
Market value (carried out)		8,027,738 39
7. Cash in company's office		9,195 00
8. Cash deposited in banks to credit of company		775,390 62
10. Interest due or accrued and unpaid		377,027 26
12. Agent's balance		2,027 28
13. Rents due or accrued and unpaid		13,756 21
14. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums (deduction 20 per cent for average loaning from gross amount)		521,515 62
15. All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore		50,610 74
Total assets		$22,387,390 65

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force	$19,588,667 14	
Net premium reserve		$19,588,667 14
2. Death losses and mutual endowments due and unpaid	$ 1,000 00	
3. Death losses and mutual endowments in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due	43,327 19	
4. Death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company	983 23	
5. Annuity claims unpaid	23,000 00	
Total policy claims		68,310 42
7. Dividends declared and due and remaining unpaid		3,440 85
10. Amount of all other claims against the company, including life rate endowment reserve, $326,240.54		493,622 59
12. Surplus over all liabilities		2,233,339 65
Total liabilities		$22,387,390 65

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1901.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$2,151,794 31
2. Amount of notes received for premiums	149,208 38
3. Interest received	504,860 02
4. Amount of income from all other sources	56,050 23
Total income	$2,861,912 94

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1901.

1. Losses paid	$392,278 52	
2. Matured endowments paid	48,694 00	
Total	$441,972 52	
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 441,972 52
4. Annuitants		19,192 14
5. Surrender policies		229,724 48
6. Dividends paid to policy holders or others		72,122 03
7. Expenses paid, including commissions to agents, and officers' salaries		576,737 15
8. Taxes paid		35,070 67
9. All other payments and expenditures		16,742 18
10. Total disbursements		$1,391,561 17
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 25,000 00	
Total amount of insurance outstanding	108,573,050 00	

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance commissioner.

STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned Osman D. Clark, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the National Life Insurance Company and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of February, 1902.

C. E. MOULTON, Notary Public.

The National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont,

Sells "The Best Insurance in the World."

It is Mutual. It is Popular. Its Policies are the Best.

GOOD MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE IN GEORGIA.

We are offering the most desirable contracts to good men. The company is one of the oldest; its standing is high; its name is unblemished; it stands for all that is good and best in life insurance; its policies are the best fruit of past experience, and the MOST DESIRABLE that can be safely issued. Make up your mind at once to go to work for the company that sells "the best insurance in the world," whose contracts are the easiest to sell, and you cannot fail to succeed. Write or call on

JOHN T. MOODY,

General Manager, Atlanta, Ga

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETINGS.

A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, will be held in Masonic temple, corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. All companions qualified cordially invited.

WILLIAM M. SLATON, High Priest.

VIRGIL JONES, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, February 23.—Forecast:

Tennessee—Rain Monday and in east portion Tuesday; lower temperature in southwest portion Monday; east winds becoming northwest.

Kentucky—Cloudy and unsettled weather Monday, probably Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Virginia—Fair Monday, warmer in southeast portion; Tuesday probably rain; variable winds becoming fresh northeast.

North Carolina—Increasing cloudiness with higher temperature Monday, probably rain in the afternoon. Tuesday fair in west, rain in east portion; fresh east to southeast winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Rain Monday with higher temperature on the coasts; Tuesday fair except rain along the coast; colder in the interior; fresh to brisk east winds.

Eastern Florida—Increasing cloudiness Monday; probably rain in west and north portions, rising temperature; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

REV. H. H. PROCTOR TALKS.

Colored Pastor Preaches on Advantage of Christian Life.

In his sermon at the First Congregational church last night Rev. H. H. Proctor told "Why it is Better to be a Christian." Among other things, he said:

"Today we are constantly learning to do things the better way. Life is of sublime importance. There are but two ways of living—with Christ and without Him. Christ's is the better way. It pays to be a Christian. Paul gave up much, but he declared Godliness profitable in both worlds. Christ appealed to the martyr spirit, but declared that one should receive in this life a hundredfold for whatever he gave up."

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	Jonesboro	8 50 am
Savannah	7 25 am	Savannah	7 50 am
Jonesboro	8 05 am	Hapeville	8 30 am
Hapeville	9 40 am	St. Augustine	9 00 am
Macon	11 20 am	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
Jonesboro	2 05 pm	Hapeville	3 40 pm
Hapeville	4 50 pm	Macon	4 05 pm
Hapeville	6 15 pm	Hapeville	5 00 pm
Savannah	7 45 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
St. Augustine	7 55 pm	Savannah	8 30 pm
Jonesboro	8 10 pm	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
Following Trains Sunday Only:		Following Trains Sunday Only:	
Hapeville	10 45 am	Hapeville	9 10 am
Hapeville	2 05 pm	Hapeville	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

Arrive From		Depart To	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 22 am
Marietta	8 32 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Chicago	8 50 am	Chattanooga	5 00 pm
Chattanooga	10 35 am	Marietta	3 30 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Chicago	5 05 pm
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashville	8 30 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Norfolk	7 50 am	Clinton	7 40 am
Washington	3 55 pm	Washington	12 00 n'n
Clinton	7 50 pm	Norfolk	8 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Augusta	5 00 am	Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	Augusta	3 10 pm
Augusta	12 45 pm	Conyers	4 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
Augusta	8 00 pm	Augusta	11 45 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Montgomery	11 40 am	Montgomery	6 30 am
Selma	7 30 pm	Montgomery	12 30 pm
Selma	11 40 pm	Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	9 25 am	Palmetto	2 01 pm
Palmetto	2 15 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
Sunday Only.		Sunday Only.	
LaGrange	10 20 am	LaGrange	8 10 am

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN. (Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta).

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville 8 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm
Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Southern Railway.

Trains Leave Atlanta

5.30 A. M.—NO. 13. DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Through Pullman sleeping cars for Cincinnati and Chicago.

5.30 A. M.—NO. 16. DAILY. Local to Brunswick. Makes all stops.

5.30 A. M.—NO. 28. DAILY. To Columbus.

8.10 A. M.—NO. 35. DAILY. Through sleeping cars to Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City. Dining car service.

7.50 A. M.—NO. 12. DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7.55 A. M.—NO. 7. DAILY. Local to Chattanooga. Arrive Chattanooga 1 p. m.

10.40 A. M.—NO. 6. DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY. Chicago and Florida Special. Solid vestibuled train; sleepers and dining car to St. Augustine without change. Arrive Jacksonville 8:10 p. m., St. Augustine 9:30 p. m.

12.00 N'N—NO. 38. DAILY. Washington and Southwestern Limited. Drawing room, sleeping, library, observation cars and club cars through without change; dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 6:42 a. m., New York 12:43 p. m.

12.05 N'N—NO. 8. DAILY. Local. Arrives Macon 2:25 p. m.

12.20 N'N—NO. 40. DAILY. Atlanta and New York Express. Day coaches, sleeper between Atlanta and Washington and Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk. Arrives Richmond 8 a. m., Norfolk 8:30 a. m., Washington 6:52 a. m., New York 12:43 p. m.

3.40 P. M.—NO. 23. DAILY. Local to Anniston. Makes all stops.

4.10 P. M.—NO. 30. DAILY. Local to Ft. Valley. Makes all stops.

4.10 P. M.—NO. 10. DAILY. Local to Macon. Pullman observation chair car.

4.15 P. M.—NO. 37. DAILY. Pullman sleeping car to Memphis. Arrives Birmingham 9:50 p. m. Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4.30 P. M.—NO. 22. DAILY. Local to Columbus. Arrives Columbus 8:35 p. m.

4.30 P. M.—NO. 18. DAILY. EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Bell." Makes all stops. Arrives Toccoa 9 p. m.

5.00 P. M.—NO. 15. DAILY. Through sleeping car to Cincinnati. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Arrives Chattanooga 9:50 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m., Louisville 8:05 a. m.

5.15 P. M.—NO. 25. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Tallapoosa Accommodation." Makes all stops. Arrives Tallapoosa 7:55 p. m.

6.20 P. M.—NO. 5. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. The "Chicago and Florida Special" Solid vestibuled train. Drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, gentleman's club car; observation and dining car. Through daily sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Pa., and Louisville, Ky. Also, each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, through sleeping car to Detroit, Mich.

10.45 P. M.—NO. 14. DAILY. The Florida Limited. Solid vestibuled train through to St. Augustine. Local sleeping car to Brunswick. Arrives Jacksonville 8:30 a. m., St. Augustine 9:40 a. m.

11.00 P. M.—NO. 9. DAILY. Local to Chattanooga. Local sleeping car to Chattanooga. Passengers allowed to remain in sleeper until 7 a. m.

11.50 P. M.—NO. 36. DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car through to New York and Richmond. Through coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9 p. m., New York 6:23 a. m., Boston 3 p. m.

Ticket Offices: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot, 178 Main.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,000 FRANCS AT PARIS

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When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are wasted and attack a Cold, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

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